

THE
POLITICAL STATE
OF
Great Britain :
CONTAINING,
An Impartial Account
OF THE
CHANGES in the MINISTRY,
Civil, Military, and Ecclesiastical Preferments.
WITH THE
CHARACTERS of Persons Advanc'd :
The Death and Characters of Eminent Men :
The Proceedings in *Parliament* and *Convocation*.
With other remarkable and private Occurrences,
not taken Notice of by any Author.

AS ALSO,
Faithful Abstracts of *Papers* and *Pamphlets*
relating to STATE AFFAIRS.

In a LETTER, from a *Secretary* to a
Foreign Minister, who has resided Twenty One
Years in *England*, to his Friend at the *Hague*.

To be Continu'd Monthly.

This for January, 17 ^{$\frac{10}{11}$} .

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Pater-Noster-Row, 1711. Price One Shilling.

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By J. L. L.

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Printed for J. L. L. at the Sign of the
Three Kings, in the Strand.

THE
PUBLISHER
TO THE
READER.

THE Author of these Papers, who hates Ceremony the more, by seeing it often preposterously practis'd; looking upon a PREFACE as an insignificant piece of Pedantick Formality, thought his Performance sufficiently accounted for, and recommended by the Title Page; and that this Journal must stand or fall, according as it answers, or comes short of that. This I could not deny: But having, by Arguments drawn from Custom, convinc'd him of the necessity of something in the nature of a

To the Reader.

Prefatory Introduction, *especially to a New Undertaking, he has desired me to acquaint the Candid Readers with the following Particulars.*

First, *That these Papers are really the Abstracts of Letters to his Correspondent Abroad, with a few Alterations and Additions; and written with all the Candor and Disinterestedness imaginable: being himself engaged in no Party; and only deploring the Madness, Fury, and Intoxication of the Hot Men, on both sides.*

Secondly, *That Consonant to this Disposition, the most forcible Motive that prevail'd with him to make and publish these Collections, was an honest Intention to contribute what in him lies, towards the Healing our unhappy Divisions and Differences, which have, to so stupendous a degree, been inflam'd and propagated, chiefly by Ignorant and Mercenary Scriblers; who being*
un-

To the Reader.

unacquainted with the true Springs of Affairs ; and receiving their Hints from Under-Agents, that are themselves Strangers to the real Designs of their Leaders, do, generally, over-shoot their Aim ; and so fall under the utmost Contempt, whilst they think to curry Favour with the Great Men of either side. Now he hopes, that the giving a fair and true Representation of things, without either Passionate Aggravations, or uncandid Ex-tenuations, will, by degrees, allay the present Ferment ; and bring many to a right understanding, who have been grossly impos'd upon by Factious Libellers.

Thirdly, That he wish'd he could have spared the invidious Names of Whigg and Tory, High and Low-Church, and other discriminating Appellations : But since the Best and the Politest in their Discourses and Writings, are forc'd to use them, to avoid tedious Cir-cumlo-

To the Reader.

cumlocutions, he hopes their *Example* will bear him out. As long as different Parties subsist, there will be names to distinguish 'em ; but let *Factions* and *Parties* cease, and those names will drop of Course.

Fourthly, That this first Journal containing the *Transactions* of near Four Months, he had not room to present his Readers with any *Abstracts* of Books and Pamphlets relating to State Affairs, as he designs to do for the future ; and, at the same time, to give his Judgment upon 'em, with the same Impartiality and Freedom, as he relates matters of Fact. He will, in his next, in a particular manner, take notice of a Pamphlet, Entituled, *The Management of the War*, which he did not peruse till the following Sheets were all sent to the Press.

Fifthly, That when *Monthly Transactions* fall short, he will endeavour to entertain his Readers
with

To the Reader.

with useful and curious Observations on our Civil and Political Constitution; Prerogative of the Crown; Succession and Hereditary Right; Original, Nature, Power, and Privileges of Parliament; Ecclesiastical Courts; Convocation; Universities; Trade; Plantations; Publick Funds and Credit; and, in short, on every thing, that bespeaks the Attention and Admiration of Foreigners; and which ought to be perfectly known by the Natives, before they can be thought fit either for Publick Business, or Polite Conversation.

Sixthly, and Lastly, That such Persons as have any curious Papers by them, and are willing to communicate 'em to the Publick, by means of this Journal, may direct their Letters and Packets, Post-Free, to my House in Pater-Noster-Row; and the Author will endeavour to do every Body Justice, and,

as

To the Reader.

*as far as possible, to gratify their
Desires : for 'tis his Motto,*

*Si quisquam est, qui placere se
studeat BONIS,*

*Quam plurimis, & minimè mul-
tos lædere,*

*In his hic Scriptor nomen profite-
tur suum.*

Terent. Prol. Eun.

London,

London, January the 1st. 1711.

S I R,

YOU needed not have been at the Expence of the great Praises you have been pleas'd to bestow on the Letter I wrote to you some time ago, (about the *Reasons that Induc'd Her Britannick Majesty to change Her Ministry, and to call a New Parliament*) to engage me to continue acquainting you with the *Political State* of this Country. Your *Desires* will ever have with me the force of *Commands* : and I shall the more readily comply with them on this occasion, because I am perswaded that a Genuine Account of the present Transactions in *Great Britain*, will have some effect abroad, and contribute towards the Advancement of the Common Cause.

I did, by my Letter of the 15th of September last, sufficiently prepare your Expectation of the *great Alterations* that have happen'd here since, to prevent your being surpriz'd at 'em : I shall now acquaint you with the Particulars, and tell you in the first place, that the Court proceeded in that Grand and Important Affair, by slower steps than many expected ; for which divers Reasons were given, and which occasion'd as various Speculations : nor is this to be wonder'd at in a Free Country, *where the Meanest Tradesman sets up for a Politician.*

To wave the Discourses and Surmizes of

Design of a Coalition.

Ineffectual.

the *Vulgar*, it was whisper'd among those that have a near insight into the management of Affairs, that the *stand* the Court seem'd to make after the removal of the late Lord Treasurer, was occasion'd by a Design of keeping in some Members of the *Old Ministry*, whose *Wisdom, Integrity, and Ability*, the Queen had often experienc'd, and was intirely satisfyed with. But whether such a *Coalition* of the most Eminent Men of both Parties, was ever *really intended* and *heartily propos'd* to the *Whiggs*; or (which is more probable) whether some great Men of the *Church-Party*, refus'd to come in upon such a *Scheme*, I will not pretend to determine. All I can tell you at present is, that several Persons, too far-engaged in the late Measures, were necessarily removed; and others, having voluntarily resign'd their Employments, either through a *false Punctilio*, lest they should be thought to change sides; or because they foresaw that they should at last be removed; their Places were supplied by Persons of great Merit and Abilities; and no less Zealous to promote the Interest of their Country and the Good of the Common Cause; of which I shall give an account, according to the order of time.

Difficulties started about the Dissolution of the Parliament.

As for the *Dissolution* of the Last Parliament, which (as I told you in my last) was fully resolv'd upon; and was generally expected about the beginning of *September*; it was, for some Days retarded, either through the Difficulty the late Lord Chancellor, and some other Privy Councillors made, about the *Proclamation*; or through the apprehension of the Dangers that might attend the Elections in this general Ferment of the Nation;

Nation ; which were with great Industry, and some Warmth, suggested by the Friends of the Old Ministry, particularly by the Earl of *W——n*. But Her Majesty being at last convinc'd of the necessity of calling a *New Parliament*, She Exerted Her Royal Prerogative ; and on the 21st of *September*, order'd ^{Removed.} a Proclamation to be issued out for that pur- <sup>A New Parliam-
ment called.</sup> pose.

The same Day, the Earl of *Rocheſter* was ^{The Earl of} declar'd ^{Rocheſter} President of the Council in the room of the Lord *Somers* ; and the Duke of *Buck- made President* ^{of the Council ;} *ingham* and *Normanby*, Lord Steward of Her ^{and the Duke} Majesties Household, in the room of the ^{of Bucks, Lord} Duke of *Devonshire*, of whom the Lord *Dart- Steward,* *mouth*, one of the Secretaries of State, had demanded the Staff the day before. The greatest Objection that ever I heard, was rais'd against these Two Noblemen, by the *Whiggish* Party (who by their Intrigues, preposseſs'd King *William* against them) was <sup>Their Chara-
cters.</sup> their acting in the *Ecclesiastical Commission*, in King *James* the Second's Reign : but besides, the *Moderation* they shew'd in that Office, it is certain, that the Earl of *Rocheſter*, gave in that very Reign, undeniable Proofs of his firm Adherence to the Protestant Interest, by chusing rather to Resign his Place of Lord Treasurer, than to contribute to the Advancement of Popery : not to mention his near Relation to the Queen ; great Parts, and exemplary Morals, which have gain'd him the Esteem of all good Men. As for the Duke of *Buckingham*, the late King *William* had so great an Idea of his distinguish'd Merit, Manly Eloquence, and other Abilities, that notwithstanding the sinister Whispers of those about him, he offer'd him a considera-

ble Pension, which his Grace generously refus'd ; and only accepted from that Prince, the Title of *Marquess*, being before but an *Earl*.

* Sept. 20th. Mr. Boyle, having the day * before resign'd his Place of Secretary of State, the Seals were immediately given to *Henry St. John*, Esq; who, (like *Sir Thomas Mansel*) had about Three Years ago, laid down his Office of Secretary of War, on account of Mr. *Harley's* (whose intimate Friend he is) being remov'd from the Secretaries Office. Her Majesties Choice of Mr. *St. John*, was generally ap-

His Character. plauded : Nor is, indeed, any Person in this Country, better qualify'd for such an Important and Busie Employment ; whether we consider his Natural Abilities, as readineſs and vivacity of Wit, Penetration, and Judgment ; or his acquired Talents, as Mastery of Languages, Flowing Eloquence, Affability, and Address.

The Lord Cowper having intimated his Design of laying down his Place of Lord Chancellor, notwithstanding the Queen's Gracious Declaration, that she was satisfy'd with his Service, and design'd to continue him in his Office, the Custody of the *Great Seal*, as Lord Keeper, was privately offer'd to *Sir Simon Harcourt* ; who besides his eminent adherence to the Church Party, on many other occasions, had exerted his Parts, in a very distinguishing manner, in the defence of Dr. *Sacheverell*. But he declined that Trust for the present, and in the mean time, contented himself with the Place of Attorney General, which he formerly fill'd with great Reputation, and in which he now * succeed-

He is made Attorney General. * Sept. 17. ed *Sir James Montague*. He appear'd the first time

time in that quality, at the Council held on the 21st of *September*, at which time the Earl of *Rocheſter*, the Duke of *Buckingham*, and Mr. *St. John*, were Sworn of that moſt Honourable Aſſembly ; as was alſo the Lord *Berkley* of *Stratton*, who was the day before declared Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, of which place he took the Oath the 26th.

The Lord Berkley made Chancellor of the D. of Lancaſter.

The Lord Chancellor having on the 23^d reſign'd the *Great Seal*, the Queen, the next day, committed the Cuſtody of it to three Lords Commiſſioners, viz. Sir *Thomas Trevor*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas* ; *Robert Tracy*, Eſq; a Judge in the ſame Court ; and Mr. *Scroop*, Baron of the Exchequer in *Scotland*.

Lords Commiſſioners of the Great Seal, appointed, Sept. 24.

This great *Revolution* of Places and Employments, gave Birth to many False and Groundleſs Reports ; among the reſt, it was rumour'd, that the Duke of *Somerſet*, Great Maſter of the Horſe, deſign'd to retire from Court ; which, however, did but ill conſiſt with his being made at this very Juncture, Keeper of the Houſe-Park at *Hampton-Court*.

False Reports.

The D. of Somerſet, made Keeper of the Houſe-Park at Hampton-Court.

It was alſo reported, upon the Earl of *Orford's* * reſigning his Place of firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the Admiralty, that either the Earl of *Peterborough*, or the Earl of *Nottingham*, would be put at the Head of that Commiſſion. But the Queen having taken ſome days to conſider of Her Choice, it was at laſt declared, that Her Majeſty had appointed Sir *John Leake*, Sir *George Byng*, *George Dodington*, Eſq; *Paul Methuen*, Eſq; Sir *William Drake*, Baronet ; and *John Aſſlabie*, Eſq; Lord Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High-Admiral of *Great Britain*. Every body

* Sept. 22.

Commiſſioners of the Navy appointed.

*Character of
Sir John
Leake.*

body confels'd Her Majesties Wisdom and Justice, in the Choice of Sir *John Leake*, for first Lord Commissioner ; his many Successful Expeditions, having rais'd the Honour of the *English* Navy, as high as any Sea-Commander ever did before him.

*Earl of Anglesey, Dyes,
and is succeeded by his Brother
Arthur Annesley, Esq*

The Earl of *Anglesey*, a Young Noble Man of very bright Parts, who was lately made a Privy Councillor, and held a considerable Rank among the New Ministers ; being dead of a Fever on the 18th of *September*, he was succeeded in Honour and Estate, by his Brother *Arthur Annesley*, Esq; who had before distinguish'd himself in the House of Commons, where he was one of the leading-Men of the Church-Party. On the 29th after, the Queen bestow'd upon this New Earl, and on *Henry Lord Hide*, Son to the Earl of *Rocheſter*, jointly, the Place of Vice-Treasurer and Receiver General, and Pay-Master of Her Majesties Revenues in *Ireland*.

*The latter, and the Lord Hide, made Vice-Treasurer in Ireland.
Sept. 29th.*

*Mr. Granville made Secretary at War.
* Sept. 29th.*

The same * day, *George Granville*, Esq; a near Relation of the Earl of *Bath*, whose Family shew'd their eminent Zeal for the Monarchy, during the late Civil Wars ; and a Gentleman of Bright Polite Parts, Affability, and Address, was appointed Secretary at War, in the room of Mr. *Walpole*, who Officiated for *Adam de Cardonel*, Esq; who was also Secretary to the Duke of *Marlborough* ; and *John Manley*, Esq; was Constituted Her Majesties Surveyor General, in the room of *Samuel Travers*, Esq;

And Mr. Manley, Surveyor General.

*The Duke of New-Castle, appointed Chief Justice in Eyre, beyond Trent.
* Sept. 29.*

It was then the general Opinion, that the Duke of *New-Castle*, would have resign'd his Place of Lord-Privy-Seal : but it seems, there was so little ground for it, that instead of that, his Grace was the same * day also appointed

appointed to be Warden and Chief Justice in *Eyre*, of all Her Majesties Forests, Parks, Chaces, and Warrens, beyond *Trent*.

The next * day, *Arthur Moore, Esq*; a Merchant, was declared one of the Lords Commissioners for promoting the Trade of *Great Britain*, and for inspecting and improving the Plantations of *America*, and elsewhere : in consideration of his being a Stickler for the Church-Party in the City of *London*.

* Sept. 30th.
Mr. Moore,
made one of
the Commis-
sioners of Trade.

James Vernon, Senior, Esq; a staunch and firm Gentleman in the Low-Church Party, (formerly a Secretary of State) and *Francis Roberts, Esq*; being, about this time, remov'd from being Tellers of the Exchequer, they were succeeded by *John Smith, Esq*; late Chancellor of the Exchequer, and formerly Speaker of the House of Commons, a Gentleman who always sided with the *Whiggs*; and by *Russel Roberts, Esq*; At the same time, *James Vernon, Junior, Esq*; was made one of the Commissioners of the Excise, in the room of *Sir William Gifford*, who was appointed Governour of the Royal Hospital in *Greenwich* : And here you may observe, that the Duke of *Queensberry*, One of the Secretaries of State, and several other Persons, were continued in their Places : By which it appear'd, that the present Design in these Alterations, was not entirely to turn out one Party, to take in another, which would have cramped and streighten'd the Government ; but rather to enlarge its Foundation, by encouraging and rewarding all such, who should heartily embrace Her Majesty's, and the Nation's Service.

New Tellers of
the Exche-
quer.

Several *Whiggs*
kept in Place.

Reasons for it.

On the 11th of *October* it was declared, that the Queen had appointed the Duke of *Hamilton*, Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Palatine Lancashire*.

The Duke of
Hamilton,
made Lord
Lieutenant of
Palatine Lancashire.

Mr. Delaval
Envoy Extra-
ordinary to
Portugal.

Palatine of Lancaster : which shew'd, that his Grace, was coming into the way of *Preferment* ; and, at the same time, *George Delaval*, Esq; was appointed Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the King of *Portugal*, in the room of the Earl of *Galway*.

The Duke of
Ormond,
made Lord
Lieutenant of
Ireland.

On the 19th of the same Month, the Queen, being then at *Hampton-Court*, was pleas'd to declare in Council, *James Duke of Ormond*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, in the room of the Earl of *Wharton*, who had resign'd some time before. This Choice, when known in *London* and *Dublin*, was no less universally applauded, than wish'd for, and, indeed expected : and was, (as I foretold in my last) rather look'd upon as a *Restoration* than a *Preferment* : his Grace having highly merited that Government by his eminent Services both in the last and present War, to the vast Detriment of his own Patrimony ; not to mention his Publick Spirit, Generous Temper, and Affability, which gain him the Love of all that approach him.

His Character.

Sir Simon
Harcourt,
made Lord-
Keeper.

Sir *Simon Harcourt*, having at length at the desire of his Friends, been prevail'd with to accept the Custody of the *Great Seal*, the Queen was pleas'd to deliver it to him ; whereupon he was the same * day, Sworn of Her Majesty's Privy Council, and Lord Keeper. At the same time, the Earl of *Anglesey*, and the Lord *Hyde*, were likewise Sworn Privy-Counsellors. The next * day

* Octob. 19.
Privy-Coun-
sellors Sworn.

* Octob. 20.

Sir Edward
Northey, At-
torney-General.

it was declared, that Her Majesty had appointed Sir *Edward Northey* to be Her Attorney-General ; and had confer'd the Honour of Knighthood on *Robert Raymond*, Esq; Her Majesty's Sollicitor General ; that *James Earl of Berkley*, was made Lord Lieutenant of

The Earl of
Berkley, Lord
Lieutenant of
Glocester-
shire.

of

of the County of *Glocester*, and Warden of the Forest of *Dean*; and that Dr. *Robinson*, ^{Two Bishops} Dean of *Windfor*, was nominated to the Bishoprick of *Bristol*; and Dr. *Byffe*, to the Bishoprick of *St. Davids*.

Besides, the before-mentioned Changes ^{Military Grievances redress'd.} in the *Civil Employments*, it was thought necessary, in order to strengthen the Hands of the *New Ministers* and the *Church Party*, to do Justice to some *Military Gentlemen*, who seem'd to have been neglected under the late Ministry. Upon this Consideration, the Earl of *Portmore*, a Valiant and Experienc'd General, who had distinguish'd himself on many Occasions in the late War, (under the name of *Sir David Collier*) and whose *unvoluntary Idleness*, was lamented by all the Well-wishers to the *Common Cause*, was appointed Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in *Portugal*, in the room of the Earl of *Galway*, whose Advanc'd Age and Infirmities, rendred him unfit for Action: not to mention his intimacy with the late Treasurer. On the other Hand, the Lord *Windfor*, ^{The Lord} who some Years before, had a fine Regiment ^{Windfor} of Horse taken from him, (either for not ^{made a} Voting in the House of Commons according to the desire of the Great Man before mention'd, or for opposing the Election of his Son, the Lord *Rialton*) was now restor'd to Her Majesty's Favour, and advanc'd to the Post of a Lieutenant-General. At the same time, General *Webb*, to whose memorable Victory at *Wynendale*, the Allies were principally indebted for the Conquest of the important Town of *Lisle*; but whose Glory ^{General Webb appointed Governor of the Isle of Wight.} was, at first, like to have been given to one

that had no share in that Action, was appointed Governour of the Isle of *Wight*.

*New Parli-
ment call'd.*

On the 26th of *September*, the Queen in Council order'd a Proclamation to be publish'd for Calling a New Parliament; the Writs to bear *Teste* the 27. of that Month, and be returnable the 25. of *November* next: and another, *in order to the Electing and Summoning the Sixteen Peers of Scotland*; and at the same time, Two other Proclamations were order'd to be publish'd for a *Publick Thanksgiving*, on the 7th of *November*, both in *England* and *Scotland*; for the *Wonderful Course of Success this Campaign, and more particularly, the Signal and Glorious Victory in Spain*.

*Thanksgiving
appointed.*

* Sept. 28.

*The Queen goes
to Hampton-
Court.*

Two days * after, the Queen went to *Hampton-Court*, having, the same day order'd the Seals to be put to a Commission for renewing the Lieutenancy of the City of *London*; in which several *Whiggs* that were in the former Commission were left out, and *Tories* put in their Places. This New Commission was chiefly design'd, both to prevent

*New Commis-
sion of the Lieu-
tenancy of
London.*

*The Design of
it.*

Sir Gilbert Heathcote, an Alderman next the Chair, and Governour of the Bank of *England*, (who, as I told you in my former, had given some Offence to the Court, by his Application to the Queen, in favour of the Old Ministry) from being Chosen Lord-Mayor; and to strengthen the Interest of the Church-Party, in the Election of Parliament Men for the Capital City, which, generally, has a great Influence upon other Elections. But the said Commission was open'd too late, to have the first intended effect: for the Election for a Lord-Mayor coming on the 29th of *September*, according

to Custom, the Majority appear'd for Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, and Sir *Robert Beachcroft*; and tho' a Poll was demanded, and great Interest made by the Church Party for Sir *Richard Hoare*, yet the two first had the Majority of Voices; and being on the 5th of *October*, return'd by the Common-Hall, the Court of Aldermen did on the 11th chuse Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, Lord-Mayor for the Year ensuing, to the great Mortification of the Church-Party; tho' Sir *Gilbert* had but common Justice done him; there being an Agreement made some Years ago, between the Aldermen of this City, to chuse him who is next the Chair, to prevent Animosities and Disputes. On the 10th of *October*, the Queen's Commission for a New Lieutenancy of *London*, was open'd at *Guild-Hall*, where Sir *Samuel Garrard*, the then present Lord-Mayor, Sir *Francis Child*, Sir *John Parsons*, Sir *Robert Bedingsfield*, Sir *William Withers*, and Sir *Richard Hoare*, all of the Church-Party, were Chosen Colonels of the Six City Regiments.

Sir Gilbert
Heathcote,
Chosen Lord-
Mayor.

Colonels of the
City Regiments
Chosen.

About a Fortnight * after, the Lord- * Octob. 23.
Mayor, and the rest of the Lieutenancy,
waited upon the Queen at *Hampton-Court*,
and presented the following Address to Her
Majesty.

Address of the
Lieutenancy of
London to
the Queen,

To the Q U E E N's most Excellent Majesty.

The Humble Address of the Lord-Mayor,
and the rest of your Majesty's Commissio-
ners of Lieutenancy for the City of *London*.

Dread Sovereign,

N O sooner did We find our Selves Honour-
ed by Your Royal Commission, but we una-

nimously resolved to crave leave humbly to prostrate our Selves before Your Majesty, to assure You, that our Fidelity to Your Majesty shall ever remain most Firm and Inviolable.

We should be utterly unworthy of that Trust which you have been pleased to repose in us, were we not fully determined to employ those Arms which your Majesty has put into our Hands, for the Defence of your Royal Person and Prerogative.

We own your Right to be Indefeazable, your Person Sacred, and your Throne to be Hereditary; and will be always prepared to hazard all that is dear to us in Defence of your Crown against the Insolence of any Faction at Home, and the Despicable Menaces of a Pretender Abroad.

The Primitive and Apostolical Doctrines and Precepts of our Pure and Undeiled Mother the Church of England, we will Observe, Support, and Defend, in Opposition to Popery on the one Hand, and Fanaticism on the other; however with a tender Regard to those truly Conscientious, who quietly enjoy their Liberty without disturbing her Peace. And we are firmly resolved to maintain, to the utmost of our Power, the Protestant Succession in the Illustrious House of Hanover.

And as we cannot omit to Congratulate your Majesty on the great and uninterrupted Successes, with which it hath pleased the Divine Goodness to Bless your Majesty's Arms, and those of your Allies Abroad: So we do, with equal Joy and Gratitude, reflect on the Wisdom of your Councils at Home, so greatly tending to the Ease, Satisfaction, and Welfare of your People, and the Preservation and Maintenance of our most Excellent and Happy Constitution.

May the Almighty, as a Reward of your
Majesty's

Majesty's Piety, yet vouchsafe such further Successes as may procure the Blessings of a lasting Peace. And may your Majesty long Live and Reign in the Hearts of all your People.

To which Address Her Majesty return'd the following Answer:

I Thank you heartily for this Dutiful Address; and take this Occasion to recommend *The Queen's Answer.* to you that part of your Duty, the Preserving the Peace of the City.

I also desire you, as you have great Fortunes of your own, that you will use your Endeavours to Support the Publick Credit.

It was expected, that this Recommendation from the Queen, would have had a good effect, and engaged the *Church-Party* in the City, to lend Money to the Government, and to use their utmost Endeavours to Support the Publick Credit; but neither of this happen'd; *Publick Funds,* and so the *Bank* and *East-India* Stocks, Annuities, and other Funds, continued sinking; which gave the New Ministry some Uneasiness; the rather, because some Bills of Exchange drawn from *Genoa* for Remittances into *Spain*, happen'd, at this Juncture, to be protested.

By this time, the Elections for Parliament *Elections for Parliament Men.* Men were over in several Places; and by the first Returns it appear'd, that amongst the New Members, the number of the *Whiggs* was almost equal with that of the *Tories*; which, as was then given out, answer'd the Expectation and Desires of those, who having gain'd their Chief Aim, which was to get the late Lord Treasurer and his Creatures remov'd: and having now the Principal

pal Management of Affairs, design'd to carry things fair and even between both Parties ; and therefore wish'd only for such a Majority of the Church-Party in the House of Commons, as might countenance the *New Scheme* ; and which, on the other hand, they might easily check, by means of their own Creatures, if an unseasonable Zeal for the Church should prompt 'em to make any Motions against the *Toleration* granted by Law to the Dissenters. If this was the real intention of the New Ministry, which seems very probable and agreeable to the *Moderate Principles* of the *Chief Contriver* of the late *Alterations* : it soon appear'd that they were either mistaken in their Computation, or disappointed in their Wishes ; and that the New Members of the Church Party, far out-number'd those of the contrary side ; which, besides the Influence of the Court, was owing to several other Causes. In the first place, many of the *Whigg* Gentlemen, who either could not be induc'd to believe that the last Parliament should be dissolv'd, till the Blow was given ; or who, in case of a Dissolution, thought themselves secure of being new-chosen, had supinely neglected making an Interest ; whilst those who design'd to oppose 'em, had early taken all the necessary Measures to carry their Point : Secondly, the Ferment rais'd by Dr. *Sacheverell's* Trial, was now rather encreas'd than abated ; being industriously fomented and propagated throughout the Kingdom, in order to *influence Elections*, which it did effectually ; and in a more Visible Manner, in the Cities and Boroughs through which that Divine pass'd in his Triumphant Progress, the

*In favour of
the Church
Party.*

Reasons of it.

the last Summer. Thirdly, the Inferior Clergy, (a few excepted) thinking themselves attack'd through the sides of Dr. *Sacheverell*, and their Holy Function Vilified by the *Parliamentary Censure* past upon him, were more than ordinarily Zealous and Diligent in promoting the Interest of such as they thought best affected to the Church; not only without much regard to the necessary Qualifications of Personal Merit or Estate in the Candidates, but in some Instances, in breach of the common Duties of Gratitude, strenuously opposing their very Patrons and Benefactors. And in the last place, the Mobility, whose Tumultuous Risings, in favour of Dr. *Sacheverell*, seem'd, if not allow'd, at least conniv'd at, by the Impunity of their Leaders; and whose Spirits had wonderfully been inflam'd by a Multitude of Licentious Writings, in which the *Whiggs* were represented as *Atheists* and *Republicans*; appear'd now, with unusual Confidence, and as it were, arm'd with Authority, at the Elections on the side of the *Church* and *Monarchy*; and not only by Reproachful Language, and Odious Epithets, but even by Blows, deter'd those who came to Vote contrary to the *Voice of the People*; insomuch, that if the *Whiggs* had not on this Occasion, practic'd what they pretend to, *Moderation*, these New Elections might have ended in, what was by many apprehended, a *Civil War*: So dangerous it is, to let loose giddy, unthinking Multitude! The Influence of the Mob, was in a particular manner remarkable in the Election for the City of *Westminster*, where Mr. *Medlicot*, and Mr. *Cross*, being set up by the *Church-Party*, some

The Mob outrageous.

of

of those who offer'd to give their Voices for their Competitors, General *Stanhope*, and Sir *Henry Dutton Colt*, were knock'd down, and sorely Wounded, which oblig'd many of their Party to return Home without Polling; whereby the Two first Candidates had a vast Majority. The *Whiggs* expected that the Election of the City of *London*, would ballance that of *Westminster*; and, indeed, the * first day of the Poll, their Candidates had a considerable Advantage; but such Industry was used by the then Lord-Mayor and the Aldermen of the Church Party, in bringing many Citizens upon the Livery, and engaging their Votes, that upon the * closing of the Books, the Poll stood thus:

Of the Church Party.	{ Sir <i>William Withers</i>	3629
	{ Sir <i>Richard Hoare</i>	3572
	{ Sir <i>George Newland</i>	3385
	{ <i>John Cass</i> , Esq;	3240
Of the <i>Whiggs</i> .	{ Sir <i>Gilbert Heathcote</i>	3185
	{ Sir <i>William Ashhurst</i>	3048
	{ Sir <i>James Bateman</i>	3104
	{ <i>John Ward</i> , Esq;	3224

The four first being declar'd, the latter suspecting foul Play, demanded a Scrutiny, which was granted; but which avail'd them nothing. The same day the Poll was ended, there were extraordinary Rejoycings throughout the City, by Illuminations, Bonfires, and Ringing of Bells, &c. And the Tumultuous Mob was so exalted and so enraged against those who seem'd not to partake in the Publick Joy, that they broke all the Windows they saw without Lights, without Distinction; so that many Houses of the Church Party were damag'd, as well as those of the *Whiggs*; and in particular, that

of

* Octob. 9.
The Church-
Party very in-
dustrious in
the Election of
the City of
London.

* Octob. 14.

Rejoycings in
the City.

The Mob Rio-
tous and Inso-
lent.

of Sir *Richard Hoare*, one of the Four, for whose sakes these Rejoycings were made ; which shews by what Spirit of Blindness and Intoxication the Rascality is govern'd. Some days before, the Mob committed a more Bare-fac'd and Audacious Piece of Outragiousness : For as Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, one of the *Whigg* Candidates, was going out of *Guild-Hall*, they not only Insulted him by Reviling Language, but one of them, more Insolent than the rest, spit in his Face ; an Affront which perhaps was never offer'd before, in any civiliz'd Nation, to a Person of his Character ; he being the Lord-Mayor Elect of this Capital City ; and as such, the most Eminent Civil Magistrate in all *Christendom*. I could relate several other Instances of Popular Madnels and Fury, upon occasion of these Elections ; but such Passages are better obliterated by Silence, than recorded in History.

Sir Gilbert
Heathcote
Insulted.

It is to be observ'd, that whilst the Election of the City of *Westminster* was depending, a Paper was * dispers'd, written in * *Octob. 7.*
French, with the Title of *A VIS Salulaire aux* *Advice to the*
Refugiez, sur l'Election des Membres de Par- *French Refu-*
lement ; That is, *Wholesome Advice to the* *gees Publish'd.*
Refugees, about the Election of Members of
Parliament ; importing, in substance, ' That
' since the *French* Refugees could not, at this
' Juncture, stand Neuter, without disoblig-
' ing both Parties ; they ought to adhere
' to that which the Court did visibly favour,
' and give their Votes for Mr. *Medlycot*, and
' Mr. *Cross* ; whereby they would secure to
' themselves, the great Bounties they recei-
' ved from the Queen, and even get 'em In-
' creas'd ; that how Charitable soever Her

' Majesty might be suppos'd to be, it was not
 ' reasonable for them to flatter themselves,
 ' that She would continue profusely pouring
 ' down Her Favours on People who should
 ' be so ungrateful, as to joyn with those who
 ' design'd to render Her Desires Ineffectual.
 ' That for want of a just Complaisance on
 ' this Occasion, they might deprive the
 ' Tradesmen amongst them, of the Support
 ' and Countenance of the Crown, against the
 ' Severity of the Laws about Apprentices;
 ' and endanger the loss of so many Pensions,
 ' which Her Majesty bestow'd on so great a
 ' number of Refugees: That they ought, be-
 ' sides, to consider, that their Adherence to
 ' the Crown, was the only way for them to
 ' make themselves considerable; that the
 ' Two great Parties of this Nation being
 ' ever struggling, and almost of an equal
 ' Strength, they were *Conquerors*, and *Con-*
 ' *quer'd* by turns: So that let the *French* Re-
 ' fugees chuse what side they pleas'd, tho' they
 ' might, indeed, side with the strongest, some-
 ' times, yet they would at other times, strike
 ' in with the weakest; in which case, they
 ' would be Obnoxious, and expos'd to the
 ' Resentment of the prevailing Party; where-
 ' as, if they adhered to the *Crown*, they would
 ' be protect'd by it, and be look'd upon as a
 ' *Body of Reserve, on which it might depend,*
 ' *to turn the Scale on the side it should like*
 ' *best.* That even the Party which should
 ' get uppermost, being thereby become the
 ' *Court-Party*, would, in such a Case, look
 ' upon 'em, as one of their *Bulwarks*; and
 ' favour 'em as much now, as it did thwart
 ' 'em before; just as an Army that has ta-
 ' ken a Town, takes care to preserve its
 ' For-

' Fortifications, which they endeavoured to
 ' batter down during the Siege. That the
 ' *Refugees* ought also to reflect on their past
 ' Conduct, in the Reign of the late King
 ' *William*, when they ever follow'd the Sen-
 ' timents of that Great Prince, and Con-
 ' summate Politician, who did oftentimes
 ' change Parties. That they were then sure to
 ' Vote, and be Zealous for such as that Prince
 ' favour'd, without examining under what
 ' Appellations or Banners they appear'd.
 ' That it could not be thought, that their
 ' Passion to please the Queen could be less;
 ' that she had not upon any account de-
 ' serv'd, that they should make an *injurious*
 ' *Difference* between Her and the late King,
 ' since she was no less Bountiful and Chari-
 ' table towards 'em; nay, had rather en-
 ' larg'd, than diminish'd their Pensions; and
 ' had solemnly promis'd to use her utmost
 ' Endeavours to accomplish that for them,
 ' when She should make a Peace, which King
 ' *William* undoubtedly design'd to do at
 ' *Ryswick*; that is, to procure their Resto-
 ' ration. That as they were not in a Con-
 ' dition to make a right Judgment of our
 ' Parties, which was a great Mystery even
 ' for most *English*-Men; their surest way
 ' was to rely on the solemn Declarations,
 ' Her Majesty had made on all Occasions,
 ' that She was resolv'd to secure the Prote-
 ' stant Succession in the Illustrious House of
 ' *Hanover*; and to maintain the *Toleration*
 ' *Act*. Concluding, that the present Mini-
 ' stry, was the same that begun the War
 ' with so much Zeal and Success; and 'twas
 ' to be hoped, they would Gloriously end
 ' what they had so happily begun. This

Disapprov'd by
most of the
Refugees,

Who Vote for
General Stan-
hope.

A sharp Letter
written to the
Author of the
Advice.

nameless *Advice*, (which by common Fame, was Father'd upon a Minister of the *French* Royal Chappel at St. *James's*,) though approv'd by a Few, had a contrary effect with the generality of the *French* Refugees, who leaning on the *Low-Church* Party, and supposing that the Court had not espous'd the Interest of Mr. *Cross*, against that of General *Stanhope*, they follow'd the natural Bent of their Inclinations, in Voting for the latter, whom they justly thought highly qualified by his Birth and Abilities, to represent the City of *Westminster*; and who seem'd at that Juncture, sufficiently recommended by his great Services and Successes in *Spain*. On the other hand, the *French* Refugees were so Exasperated against the supposed Author of the *Advice* before-mentioned, whom they nick named, the *French* *Sacheverell*, that bitter Invectives were cast upon him; and some time after, a Printed Letter was Address'd to him, wherein he was Arraign'd and sharply Censur'd as a busy Intermeddler in Politicks, and a Disturber of his Brethren's Repose; who had Maliciously endeavour'd to render 'em suspected to the Queen, and odious to the English Nation, by representing them as a set of Men separate from the rest, and a Body of Reserve on which the Queen might depend, &c. Which extravagant Notion of the Refugees, was however, too chimerical to make any Impression on any Man in his right Senses. After this, the Writer of this Letter, vindicates the Conduct of the Refugees, shewing, that on all occasions, they had, as far as in them lay, contributed towards the Publick Welfare, and the Advancement of the Glory of the Nation; spilling their Blood in the Ar-

mies,

mies, with the same Zeal as the Natives ; setting up Manufactures, employing their Goods and Industry towards the Improvement of Trade ; and freely lending their Money to the Government, for the Support of Publick Credit, in the most difficult times. That as the Refugees had discharg'd their Obligations to the English Nation in general, so was their Carriage towards the Queen as blameless : that they never had question'd Her Title to the Crown, which they believ'd both Lawful and Indisputable ; that they had for Her Sacred Person, both a profound Veneration, and a most sincere Affection, which was still heighten'd by the lively and grateful Sense they had of Her unbounded Charity towards 'em. That they were inviolably Devoted to Her Interest, and heartily Zealous for Her Service ; respecting and admiring the Christian and Royal Virtues She was Mistress of, in so eminent a degree ; and being perswaded of Her Affection for the Protestant Religion, and with what a Spirit of Charity and Moderation, She employ'd Her Authority to promote and defend it. That they rejoyc'd at the wonderful Successes of Her Arms ; look'd upon Her as a Glorious Instrument in the Hands of the Almighty, to confound and pull down the Common Enemy of Europe, and of the Protestant Religion ; and put up fervent Prayers for the lengthening of the days of so Great and so Virtuous a Princess, whose principal Glory was to be the Nursing Mother of the Church, and to make her People Flourishing and Happy. That the pretence for the Advice to the Refugees, was an ill-grounded and wretched Supposition ; that they were, indeed, numerous enough in Westminster, to make their Votes of some Consideration ; but
were

were to be accounted for nothing in all the other parts of the Kingdom ; so that it was senseless to call 'em a Body of Reserve, and a Bulwark of the Court-Party ; which could not properly be said of 'em, unless they had an influence in all, or most of the other Elections. That the Refugees did not deny Mr. Medlycot's and Mr. Cross's Qualifications, for so distinguishing an Employment ; but neither could it be denied, that the other Two Candidates had also their Merits. That the Refugees were not ignorant that they had already fill'd that Station with Honour ; and seeing besides, that several great Lords espous'd their Interest, they could not imagine, that their Voting for them, could be a Disrespect to the Queen ; especially when they consider'd, that whilst the Duke of *MARLBOROUGH*, the Glory of the English Nation, and the Admiration of Europe, continued Penetrating into the Enemies Country, by the taking of the most important Barriers of their Dominions ; one of these Candidates signaliz'd his Zeal and Valour in Spain ; and by the share he had in two famous Victories, and the Conquest of several Provinces, added a fresh Lustre to the Glory of Her Majesty's Arms ; and shew'd how worthy he was of his Command, and how much he had merited the Esteem and Gratitude of his Country-Men. That the Assertion, that the Queen did visibly favour, Mr. Medlycot and Mr. Cross, was so far from Truth, that on the contrary, Her Majesty had declar'd, that She left Her Subjects at their full Liberty, in that Respect. That the Refugees had, on this, behaved themselves as they did on the like Occasions ; some remaining quiet and silent ; and such as Voted, following their private Inclinations,

tions, after the Example of the English ; and giving their Voices, some for one Party, others for t'other ; as they used to do in the former Elections, without being ever Censur'd for it ; that whenever it shall please the Queen to make Her Will known, the Refugees will carry Submission and Obedience as far as can be expected from good and dutiful Subjects, without having need of the pretended wholesome Advice. That the Writer of that Libel, had shew'd his Folly and Malignity, not only in what he said of the Refugees, but also in daring to ascribe Sentiments of Anger and Revenge to Her Majesty, both Injurious to Her, and Inconsistent with Her Moderation, Charity and Justice : For if according to the Author of the Advice, those who subsisted by the Royal Beneficence, were to be deprived of their Pensions, and forc'd to starve, for the suppos'd failing of the Refugees on this Occasion ; in such a Case, the Innocent would be made to bear the Punishment of the Guilty ; it being Notorious, that most of those who have a share in the Royal Bounty, are not able to be House-keepers, and therefore have no Right to Vote in Elections. Concluding, that the Writer of the Advice, who had rais'd this Clamour against the Refugees, to curry Favour, was mistaken if he thought that so Odious a Proceeding should be acceptable to the Queen, and procure him a Preferment ; Her Majesty being too clear Sighted, and too Just to be imposed upon ; and that having ascrib'd such Injurious Sentiments to Her Majesty, he should rather be in danger of Her Displeasure, but that Mercy may be hoped from so Indulgent and so Good a Princess. I thought fit to preserve the Substance of these Two Pieces ; because the first was Industriously
sup-

suppress'd soon after its Publication; and because the other, (which is grown scarce) shews the genuine Temper and Sentiments of the *French Refugees in England*, with respect to the Queen and Nation. It would require a Volume by it self, to abstract all the other Papers and Pamphlets that were publish'd in *English*, in order to influence Elections; but it being Customary in this Country upon such Occasions, for both Parties to rail at one another, and by all possible Methods to endeavour to make the opposite side Obnoxious, I shall not rake into so much Filth; and shall only take notice, that about this time, the following Paper was secretly Dispers'd, and found early in the Morning at the Doors of several *Whiggish* Lords and Gentlemen.

A Paper dispers'd in favour of the Pretender.

Vivat
JACOBUS TERTIUS,
Princeps Noster
Legitimus.
 M ——— G ——— D ——— H.

Neither the Author, nor Spreaders of this Paper, who are undoubtedly *Papists* and *Jacobites*, are yet discover'd; and as for the four Capital Letters, it was conjectur'd, that they contain'd a Curse upon the Protestant Succession.

One thing more is observable about the Elections, *viz.* that many of the *Tories* had boasted, that none of the *Managers* against Dr. *Sackeverell* would be Chosen again; but notwithstanding the utmost endeavours that were used by the Church-Party, Sir *Joseph Jekyl*, Sir *Peter King*, Mr. *Thompson*, Mr. *Lechmere*, and Mr. *Wolpole*, were return'd,

Some of the Managers Re-chosen.

as

as was also General *Stanhope*, tho' he lost his Election at *Westminster*.

As for the Elections in *Scotland*, those for the *House of Commons*, went (as far as I can be inform'd) near upon an equal foot between both Parties; but as for those of the Peers, it is reckon'd that they are all of the Court-Party: their Names as they were return'd on the 10th of *November*, are as follows. *Elections in Scotland.*
Sixteen Scotch Peers Return'd.

Duke of <i>Hamilton</i> .	* Earl of <i>Kinnoule</i> .
* Duke of <i>Atholl</i> .	Earl of <i>Northesk</i> .
* Marq. of <i>Annandale</i> .	Earl of <i>Orkney</i> .
* Earl <i>Marshall</i> .	Earl of <i>Roseberry</i> .
* Earl of <i>Eglintoun</i> .	Earl of <i>Islay</i> .
Earl of <i>Mar</i> .	* Viscount <i>Kilsythe</i> .
Earl of <i>Loudoun</i> .	* Lord <i>Balmerino</i> .
* Earl of <i>Hume</i> .	* Lord <i>Blantyre</i> .

Where you may observe, that the Nine marked with Alterisks, were not of the last Parliament, but were Chosen instead of the Nine following, *viz.*

Duke of <i>Montrose</i> .	Earl of <i>Wymes</i> .
Duke of <i>Roxborough</i> .	Earl of <i>Leven</i> .
Marq. of <i>Lothian</i> .	Earl of <i>Seaford</i> .
Earl of <i>Crawfurd</i> .	Earl of <i>Glasgow</i> .
Earl of <i>Rothess</i> .	

There was some time before the Return before mentioned, a strong Report, that the Queen would Create several New Peers, in order to ballance the *Whigg* Lords, who had the Majority: but whether the number of the *North British* Peers was thought sufficient for that purpose, or whether such a Design was never thought of, 'tis certain, that no Creation has yet been made.

*The New Lord
Mayor Sworn;
Solemnity
omitted.*

On the 30th of *Octob.* Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, the New Lord-Mayor, was, according to Custom, Sworn at the Exchequer in *Westminster*; but the Pageants, and some other parts of the Solemnity of that day, which used to be the greatest Festival in this Metropolis, were omitted: the Lord-Mayor well knowing, that he was not acceptable to the Common-People, some of whom were so Insolent, as to Insult him in his Cavalcade.

* Novemb. 1.
The Lord Ha-
versham Dyes
unlamented by
either Party.

Two Days * after, dyed *John Thompson*, Lord *Haverham*, Famous, for several Years past, for his Speeches in Parliament, in which he boldly laid open the Faults and Mismanagements of the Ministry; so that as he was not Lamented by the *Whiggs*, he was I suppose, as little regretted by the *Tories*; some of the latter being apprehensive that he might now carp at 'em, as he had done before at their Antagonists. This Noble Person was the Son of *Maurice Thompson*, Esq; the Eldest Branch of a very Ancient Family in *Buckinghamshire*; whose chief Estate lay in and about *Haverham* in that County. His excellent Natural Parts were improv'd by all the Acquisitions of Polite Literature; but thro' the Influence of his Father, who in the late Civil Wars, had taken up Arms against the Royal Party, he was Bred up in the *Republican* Principles, which got Root in him, as he grew in Years, from his great Intimacy with the late Lord *Wharton*, a resolute Stickler for Liberty in the Reign of King *Charles II.* By means of this Noble Peer, he gain'd the Friendship and Esteem of *Arthur*, Earl of *Anglesey*, then Lord Privy Seal, who very much favoured the *Dissenters*; and whose Daughter, the
Lady

*A short ac-
count of his
Life and Cha-
racter.*

Lady *Frances VVindham*, (Relict of *John VVindham* of *Felbridge-Hall* in the County of *Norfolk*, Esq;) he, some time after, married; and had by her, One Son *Maurice*, who succeeds him in Honour and Estate; and Eight Daughters; Seven of whom are living, Six * married, and the other a † Maiden. This Match brought him into the good Graces of King *Charles II.* who would have prefer'd him, but that he found him unfit for his purpose, and unwilling to comply with some Designs then on foot at Court. However, he was by that Prince created a Baronet in 1673. and at the same time, offer'd the Place of Treasurer of the Chambers, which he refus'd. In the Year 1678, being a Member of Parliament, he warmly insisted on a strict Inquiry into the *Papish Plot*, and was a strenuous Promoter of the Bill of *Exclusion*: Nor was he less Zealous against the prevailing Vices and sinister Designs of the Court in the succeeding Parliament; and in that of *Oxford*, was for the Speaker's keeping the Chair, after the King had abruptly dissolv'd 'em. Being chosen again in 1685. he brought the same Principles and Sentiments to the Parliament-House: and tho' upon the Duke of *Monmouth's* Rebellion, he readily Voted for the Attainder; yet when it was quash'd, he spoke with great Resolution against King *James's* keeping a Standing Army. In 1688. he was one of the first that Sign'd the *Association* to invite the Prince of *Orange* over into *England*; and none of the last that joyn'd him upon his Landing in the West. Upon that Prince's Accession to the Throne, he was call'd to assist at Court with his Counsels, but was

* Viz. *Helena, Elizabeth, Mary, Frances, Katherine, and Dorothy.*
† *Althamia,*

* March 1701.

contented with serving his Country, both in the *Convention* and the Parliament that ensued, till the year 1696. when he was Created Baron of *Haversham*, and made one of the Lords of the Admiralty: He continued in that Post, till the Earl of *Pembroke* was * made Lord High Admiral; at which Promotion he was so disgusted, that from that time, he took all Opportunities of thwarting almost every thing that was advanc'd by the Court. About Three Months after, (*June 13. 1701.*) in a free Conference between both Houses, upon a Difference about the Tryal of the Impeach'd Lords, the Commons insisting, *That the Peers Accus'd of the same Crimes, should not be admitted to Vote and be Judges in each others respective Cases;* the Lord *Haversham* made a Speech, wherein he strenuously asserted the *Right of Judicature inherent in the Peers;* and said, that as to the Lords Voting in their own Case, the Commons themselves had made this Precedent: for in these Impeachments, they had allow'd Men equally concern'd in the same Facts, to Vote in their own House; and besides, had left some Men in the same Circumstances at the Head of Affairs near the King's Person, to do any Mischief, if they were inclinable to it; so that it look'd as if the Commons thought them all innocent. This Speech gave so great Offence to the Commons, that they sent, the same day, to the House of Peers, a Charge against the Lord *Haversham*, demanding immediate Satisfaction, and refusing to proceed till Reparation was made 'em: which Difficulty put an end to all good Correspondence between the Two Houses, and occasion'd a sudden Prorogation, and, afterwards, a Dissolution.

Upon

Upon the Death of King *William*, in 1702. the Lord *Haversham* was inclinable to come into any Measures with the present Government; and accordingly made his Visits to the New Ministers; but finding no effect of their fair Promises, he went on with his Resentment against the Court; and was a great Obstacle to the *Occasional Conformity Bill*, which, at that time, was Voted for, by all that had Places of Trust. In the Year 1703. he again exerted his Power to prevent that Bill from making any Advance in the House of Peers; and (*as he says himself*, in some Notes found after his Death) joyn'd in a Consultation over the Water, where it amaz'd him to see certain Persons, that seemingly Espouz'd and Voted for it, make Interest against it: but his joyning with them, did not hinder him from opposing their *Exorbitance of Power* in Parliament, and calling in Question some Excesses which he had Reason to believe had crept into the *Treasury*. In 1704. a certain great Man with a *White * Staff*, made * *I suppose he means the Lord* some Advances to him, which he could not in Conscience accept; nor he believed the other, for want of it, have made good; but he avoided the Snare, and help'd to give the finishing stroke to the Death of the *Occasional Bill*; for which he had that Peer's Thanks, but only from the Teeth outwards. In 1705. the Duke of *Devonshire*, talk'd to him about making his Peace with some Courtiers, in order to Preferment; but he told him, *there must be a thorough Change, not a Removal of Three or Four, before he could venture into the Service*. In 1706. he stickled against the Union,

* *The Whig-
gish.*

* *Meaning the
High Church
Bishops.*

‘ Union, being of Opinion at that time, that
‘ it would be prejudicial to the *English* In-
‘ terest, as well as to the Priviledges of the
‘ *Scots* Peerage. And finding several * Bi-
‘ shops violent in extirpating Episcopacy
‘ out of *Scotland*, had the better Opinion of
‘ such of their Bench as * were for a Tole-
‘ ration for Episcopal Dissenters, and ever
‘ after Voted along with ’em. About this
time, he was as he own’d himself an *Occasi-*
onal Conformist, going sometimes to Church,
and sometimes to Meetings; but in 1707.
‘ he resolv’d to be a constant Communicant
‘ of the Church Establish’d by Law. The
‘ same Year, he urg’d an Inquiry into the
‘ *real Causes* (as he said) of the Pretender’s
‘ *intended Invasion*; not such as were *Fictiti-*
‘ *ous*, and bore little resemblance to Truth;
‘ but in this, as in many other Instances of his
‘ Zeal, to detect ill Practices, was over-rul’d.
‘ In 1708. he laid the Ill Condition of the
‘ Garrisons and Forts in *Scotland*, before the
‘ Parliament; but to no purpose: through
‘ the prevailing Interest of the Ministry. In
‘ the Year 1712. he made a Speech in De-
‘ fence of Dr. *Sacheverell* and the Church
‘ Establish’d; and, some Months after, had
the Satisfaction to see the Change of the *Mi-*
nistry he had so warmly oppos’d; the Dissol-
ution of the Parliament; and the New Ele-
ctions agreeable to the Principles he had
lately embraced. In May 1709. he mar-
ried to his Second Wife Mrs *Graham*, the
Relict of Lieutenant General *Graham*, who
died the Spring following. He dyed himself
at his Seat in *Richmond*, and was Inter’d in
the Church there; the Pall being born up
by the Duke of *Ormond*, the Earl of *Roche-*
ster,

ster, and the Lords, *Hyde, Howard, Cheyney,*
and *Mohun.*

On the 6th of *November*, the Queen came from *Hampton-Court* to Her Palace at *St. James's*; and the next day, being appointed for a General Thanksgiving, Her Majesty went to Her Royal Chappel; where after Divine Service, in which *Te Deum* was Sung to excellent Musick, *Dr. Stanhope* preach'd a Sermon: but modestly declin'd enlarging on the Successes in *Spain*, 'because, as he hinted, General *Stanhope* his Relation, had so great a share in them. It was reported, that the Queen did not go to the Cathedral of *St. Paul*, in the City, as usual, to avoid giving the Mob an opportunity to assemble, and commit Riots. The next * day, Her Majesty return'd to *Hampton-Court*. *Thanksgiving observ'd.*

* Nov. 8.

It was about this time industriously given out by the *Enemies* of the *New Ministry*, that there was a growing Jealousy between Two Great Men; and that to prevent the ill Effects of it, the Queen had resolv'd to make the one High-Treasurer; and to buy the place of Master of the Rolls for the other; but this Report appear'd to be altogether groundless: and those two Persons have hitherto acted with all the Unanimity and Friendship imaginable. *Ill grounded Report of a Jealousy between two Great Men.*

On the 9th of *November*, the following Advertisement was Publish'd in the *London Gazette*: *Advertisement in the London Gazette,*

Whereas some Evil designing Persons have unscrewed and taken away several Iron Bolts out of the great Timbers of the West Roof of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London; Her Majesty, for the better Discovery of the Offenders, is pleased to promise Her most gracious

cious Pardon for the said Crime to any Person concerned therein, who shall discover his Accomplices in the said Fact, so as they, or any of them, may be Convicted thereof.

H. St. JOHN.

And as a further Encouragement for any Person concern'd in the said Fact, that shall make such Discovery of his Accomplices, so that they or any of them may be Convicted thereof, he shall receive a Reward of Fifty Pounds, to be paid by Sir Richard Hoare, at the Golden-Bottle in Fleetstreet, within ten Days after such Conviction.

Which occasions the Report of a Pretended Plot.

This Advertisement, which was again inserted in the next Gazette, occasion'd some Alarm; and gave a handle for the report of a Plot to destroy the Queen and the Court, by the Fall of the Roof of the Cathedral of St. Paul, on the Thanksgiving Day, when it was suppos'd Her Majesty would have gone thither: Which pretended *Screw-Plot*, as it was afterwards call'd, many uncharitable Persons were ready enough to fasten upon the *Whiggs*. But upon Enquiry, it appear'd, that the missing of the Iron Pins, was owing to the neglect of some Workmen, who thought the Timbers sufficiently fasten'd without 'em.

Baron Spanheim's Death.

On the 14th of November in the Evening, dy'd the famous Baron *Spanheim*, Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of *Prussia*, after having resided about Nine Years at this Court with great Reputation. And because the Publick are no less curious to know the Particulars of the Death of Great Men, than those of their Lives, it will not be improper to mention, that his Decease was hasten'd, by having eat too great a quantity of fine Grapes. For having taken a Vomit to ease his Stomach,

Occasion of it.

mach, and refusing to take, at the same time, a Posset to help carry it off, the Remedy did not operate till he was gone to Bed ; and the violent Motion having on the other hand, stir'd a stone he had in the Bladder, and stop'd his Urine, he expir'd the next Night. His *His Character,* Great Parts and Learning are sufficiently known by the Books he had publish'd during his Life ; and I shall only add, that some time before his Death, he put the finishing hand to his Second Part of his excellent *Latin* Treatise relating to *Antiquities* and *Medals* ; the first Part of which, was Printed here some Years ago, in a large Volume in *Folio*. His exemplary Morals, Piety, and Charity, gain'd him the Love and Veneration of all good Men : and he was particularly lamented by all the Foreign Ministers residing here, who, both on the account of his great Knowledge in the Civil Law, and *Laws of Nations*, and his consummate Experience, look'd on him as their President ; and never fail'd consulting him on all occasions, wherein the Dignity, Honour and Priviledges of their Character were concern'd. On the other hand, his Wife and Prudent Carriage procur'd him the Esteem of all the Princes near whom he resided : The King of *France*, who (to do him Justice tho' an Enemy) must be allow'd to be a good Judge of Merit, was wonderfully taken with his Conversation, and saw him depart his Court with some Regret ; and Her *Britannick* Majesty had so great a Value for him, that besides the particular Marks of Favour, which on many Occasions, She bestow'd upon him when alive ; She was still generously pleas'd to honour his Memory, by giving to his only Daughter (the Mar-

chionefs of *Montandre*) the Sum of one Thousand Guineas, the usual Present of this Court, to Ambassadors Extraordinary, when they take their Leaves. He dyed in the 81st year of his Age, and was Buried in *Westminster-Abbey*, near the Corps of his Wife, who dyed about Two Years before.

* *The Lord Griffin* dyes,
Nov. 10.

Some days before, * dyed a Noble Person, who for some Years past, ow'd his Life to Her Majesty's Mercy ; I mean, *Edward Lord Griffin* ; who being taken on Board the *Salisbury*, upon the *Pretender's* Attempt on *Scotland* ; and lying already under Condemnation of Death, was committed to the *Tower*, where he at last expired, in a very advanc'd Age, after he had, from Month to Month, been respited by Her Majesty's Favour.

The Lord Shannon resigns his Command of Six Regiments Embark'd for Portugal.

The Lord Shannon, a Major General, having resign'd the Command of the Six Battalions which encamp'd the last Summer in the Isle of *Wight*, and which were about this time embark'd, in order, as 'twas then thought, to be forthwith transported to *Portugal*, Her Majesty appointed Major General *Whetham*, and Brigadier *Briton* to command them.

The Earl of Galway, has Audience of the Queen.
Nov. 18.

On the 18th of *November*, the Queen came from *Hampton-Court* to *St. James's Palace* ; where, the same Evening, the Earl of *Galway*, who was some Days before arriv'd from *Portugal* ; and whose waiting upon the Queen, had been excus'd till Her Majesty should come to Town, had the Honour of Kissing Her Majesty's Hand ; and met with a more gracious Reception than many expected ; by reason of the Removal of the Lord Treasurer, his intimate Friend. The

next

next * day, being *Sunday*, there was a great * Nov 19.
 Appearance of the Nobility and Gentry at
 Court; and the Two New Bishops of *Bristol* The two New
 and *St. David's*, were Consecrated in the Bishops Consec-
 Arch-Bishop's Chappel at *Lambeth*. rated.

The Meeting of the Parliament approach- About 240
 ing, and the Elections being over, the Church- New Members
 Party were overjoy'd to find, that about 240 return'd.
 New Members most, if not all, of their side,
 were return'd, so that they had no Reason to
 doubt of having a great Majority.

The Parliament being met on the appoint- The Parlia-
 ed * day, the Queen came to the House of ment meets.
 Peers with the usual Solemnity; and having * Nov. 25.
 sent for the Commons, the Lord Keeper, by
 Her Majesty's Command, notify'd to them,
 Her Majesty's Pleasure, that they should
 forthwith proceed to the Choice of a fit Per-
 son to be their Speaker, and present him to
 Her Majesty the *Monday* following. The
 Commons being return'd to their own
 House, proceeded accordingly to the Choice
 of a Speaker, which, as 'twas generally ex-
 pected, fell, without any Opposition, on
William Bromley, Esq; who for many Years Mr. Bromley
 past, had been Chosen Member for the Uni- chosen Speaker
 versity of *Oxford*. He could not fail of of the Com-
 having all the Votes of the Church-Party, of mons.
 which he had been one of the most constant
 and most resolute Leaders; particularly in
 the two first Parliaments of this Reign, when
 he brought in, and strenuously stickled for
 the *Occasional Conformity-Bill*: not to menti- His Character.
 on his natural and acquired Abilities, and
 consummate Experience of Parliamentary
 Methods of Proceeding; which alone suffi-
 ciently recommended him to that high Sta-
 tion. It is observable, that Sir *Thomas Han-*
mere,

mere, Mr. Smith, (formerly Speaker) and another Member, were, at first propos'd: but this was only to try the Temper and Affections of the House; for as soon as Mr. Bromley was named, the general Voice was for him.

The Queen being on the 27th of November, return'd to the House of Peers, the Commons presented their Speaker to Her Majesty, who having approved their Choice, She, afterwards, made the following Speech to both Houses:

*The Queen's
Speech.
Nov. 27.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Have by Calling this Parliament made appear the Confidence I place in the Duty and Affection of My Subjects; and I meet you here with the greatest Satisfaction, having no reason to doubt, but that I shall find such Returns, as will add new Life to Our Friends, and entirely disappoint the Hopes of Our Enemies.

To this end, I shall Recommend to you what is absolutely Necessary for Our Common Safety.

The Carrying on the War in all its Parts, but particularly in Spain, with the utmost Vigour, is the likeliest Means, with God's Blessing, to procure a Safe and Honourable Peace for Us, and all Our Allies, whose Support and Interest I have truly at heart.

For this purpose, I must ask from you, Gentlemen of the House of Commons, the Necessary Supplies for the next Year's Service: And let Me put you in mind, that nothing will add so much to their Efficacy as Unanimity and Dispatch.

I cannot, without great Concern, mention

' tion to you, that the Navy and other Of-
 ' fices are burthen'd with heavy Debts,
 ' which so far affect the Publick Service, that
 ' I most earnestly desire you to find some
 ' Way to answer those Demands, and to
 ' prevent the like for the Time to come ;
 ' the Justice of Parliament in satisfying for-
 ' mer Engagements, being the certain Way
 ' for Preserving and Establishing National
 ' Credit.

' I am sensibly touch'd with what my
 ' People suffer by this Long and Expensive
 ' War, to which when it shall please God
 ' to put an End, the Flourishing Condition
 ' of My Subjects shall be as much My Care,
 ' as their Safety is at present.

' *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

' The Eyes both of Friends and Enemies
 ' are upon you : The Way to give Spirit to
 ' the One, and to defeat the restless Malice
 ' of the Other, is to proceed in such manner
 ' as becomes a *British* Parliament.

' I shall in the plainest Words tell you my
 ' Intentions, and I do this with the greater
 ' Satisfaction, because I depend upon their
 ' being Agreeable to you.

' I am Resolv'd to Support and Encou-
 ' rage the Church of *England* as by Law
 ' Establish'd :

' To Preserve the *British* Constitution ac-
 ' cording to the Union :

' And to Maintain the *Indulgence* by Law
 ' allowed to *Scrupulous Consciences*.

' And that all these may be transmitted
 ' to Posterity, I shall employ none, but such
 ' as are heartily for the Protestant Succession
 ' in the House of *Hanover*, the Interest of
 ' which Family no Person can be more truly
 ' concern'd for than My Self.

' These

‘ These are My Resolutions; and your
 ‘ Concurrence with Me in a steady Pursuit
 ‘ of them will best manifest your Zeal for
 ‘ Our Religion, for the Interest of Our
 ‘ Country, for your own Safety, and for
 ‘ My Honour.

*Fall of the
 Publick Funds.*

This excellent Speech was receiv'd with general Applause; tho' it is remarkable, that it had a contrary effect to what it was expected in relation to the *Publick Funds*. The same had through *different Causes* (which may be more properly deduced in another Place) been sinking ever since the Removal of the Earl of *Sunderland*; which was look'd upon as a sure Indication and Fore-runner of the Changes that ensued: Insomuch that the Stock of the Bank of *England*, which is, as it were, the Standard of the rest, and which was then at about 124 *per Cent*, fell by degrees, near 30 *per Cent*; insomuch that on the 1st day of *November*, it was at 95 and a half. However, many of the *Whiggs*, and *Dissenters*, who entertain'd strange Notions and Jealousies of the *New Ministry* and *Parliament*, which were thought to be rais'd and fomented by those that were put out of place, having recover'd their Fears; and it being reasonably expected that the Commons would *discharge all Publick Debts*, as the only means *effectually to retrieve and maintain National Credit*, the Stocks began to rise again; so that on the *Monday*, the Queen made Her Speech to the Parliament, about Noon, the Bank was advanc'd to 108. But no sooner was this Speech out of Her Majesty's Mouth, then some of the *Stock-Jobbers* that heard it, posted to *Exchange-Alley*; and whether through *Mistake and Ignorance*, or *Ill will and Design*, related that

*The Queen's
 Speech miscon-
 strued by some
 ignorant or ill
 designing Per-
 sons.*

that the Queen had not mention'd the maintaining of the TOLERATION-ACT, as She did formerly, and was now expected, but only the INDULGENCE by Law allow'd to *Scrupulous Consciences*; which they said was a *Diminutive* of the *Toleration*. They also excepted against the Epithet *Scrupulous*, instead of which, they would have had the word *Tender* join'd with *Consciences*; and some either more Splenetick or more Malicious, observ'd, that the Expressions used by the Queen in relation to the *Dissenters*, were the same as were often repeated in Dr. *Sacheverell's* Sermon on the 5th of *November*: Which renewing and even encreasing the Jealousies of the *Whiggs*, the Bank-Stock, fell that very day 3 per Cent; and tho' upon better Information, all were convinc'd, that the words *Toleration*, and *Indulgence*, *Tender* and *Scrupulous*, are of the same Import, and therefore interchangeable; yet thro' Fears and Jealousies of another nature, the Stocks continued sinking till New Year's Day, when the Bank was about 100. This Passage, in my Opinion, deserves the greater Attention, in that it shews how easily Men are *deluded* and *govern'd*, either by *mistaken Notions*, or *crafty Insinuations*, when *Prepossession* helps on the *Deceit*.

On the 28th of *Novemb.* the Lords agreed upon an Address to the Queen, which they presented the next day, being as follows: *The Lords Address to the Queen.*

WE Your Majesties most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, present our humble and hearty Thanks for Your Majesties most Gracious and Excellent Speech at the Opening this Parliament, and particularly for the great

great Confidence Your Majesty is pleas'd to place in the Duty and Affection of Your Subjects.

We Conceive it to be of the highest Importance, to Carry on the War with Vigour in all its Parts, and particularly in Spain, in order to Procure a Safe and Honourable Peace; and Your Majesty may be Assur'd we shall Concur in all reasonable Methods to that End; and we humbly hope Your Majesties great Example will Engage all Your Allies to joyn with Your Majesty, in doing their utmost to the same Purpose.

We have the Happiness to Agree entirely with Your Majesty in the several Resolutions You have declared so plainly and affectionately to Your Parliament: And we think ourselves oblig'd to repeat our Thanks for Your Majesties great Care to transmit the Blessings of Your Reign to Posterity, by Securing the Protestant Succession in the House of Hanover.

We cannot also but have a particular Satisfaction in the Assurances Your Majesty has given to Maintain and Encourage the Church of England as by Law Establish'd, which is the firmest Support of the Monarchy, and the strongest Defence against Popery.

We have no more to add, but that we shall carefully endeavour in all our Consultations, to proceed with that Unanimity and Dispatch, as may give the greatest Weight to them; and to Assure Your Majesty, that nothing shall be wanting on our part to satisfy the World, that with an unshaken Zeal we will constantly Defend Your Majesties Royal Person, Honour, and Dignity, on which our Safety and Happiness so much depend.

To this Address, the Queen return'd the following Answer.

My Lords,

The Queen's Answer. **I** Am very glad to find I have your Concurrence in the Resolutions I declared to you, and give you Thanks for this Address, so full of Affection to Me, and Zeal for the Publick Good.

The Commons having spent three days in Qualifying themselves; that is, in taking the Oaths, particularly that of Abjuration, and making and subscribing the Declaration appointed by the Laws made for that purpose

(to

*Calderwood &
James Clerk, Esq.*

(of which I shall give you an Account upon another opportunity) Their Speaker, on the 29th. of November, reported the Queen's Speech to the House, whereupon it was unanimously resolv'd; That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, ' To return the humble Thanks of the House for ' Her Majesty's most gracious Speech from ' the Throne; and to assure Her Majesty, ' That this House would heartily concur in ' all the Particulars, which Her Majesty ' had been pleas'd to recommend; That this ' House would effectually and speedily ' grant the necessary Supplies, for a vigorous carrying on the War, till such a ' Peace might be obtain'd, as Her Majesty ' should judge to be safe and honourable ' for Her Subjects, and all Her Allies; ' That this House would preserve and establish the Publick Credit; and in all Respects, answer the Expectation of those ' they Represented; and shew how justly ' her Majesty had confided in the Duty and ' Affection of Her People.

*The Commons
Resolution
for an Address.*

This Resolution being taken, Sir Thomas Hanmer moved, That in the said Address they should represent to Her Majesty, *That the most effectual Way to give Spirit to Her Friends, and defeat the restless Malice of Her Enemies, would be by Discountenancing all Persons of such Principles, and Avoiding all Measures of such Tendency, as might weaken Her Majesties Title and Government:* This Motion occasion'd a small Debate, in which Mr. Lechmere said, That they ought likewise humbly to caution her Majesty against such Measures and Principles as might weaken the

Debate about it.

Settlement of the Crown in the Illustrious House of Hanover, and advance the Hopes of the Pretender. No Member offering to second Mr. *Letchmere*, Mr. *Harley* stood up and said, ‘ That tho’ the Protestant Succession, ‘ was already sufficiently establish’d and ‘ secured by several Acts of Parliament, so ‘ that it seem’d needless to add any thing ‘ to them; yet, since a Motion was made ‘ in Favour of the Illustrious House of ‘ *Hanover*, it would look strange, both at ‘ Home and Abroad, if the same should ‘ drop: Whereupon it was resolv’d, That the Clause offer’d by Mr. *Letchmere* should be inserted in the Address, which was done accordingly. On the last Day of *November*, Sir *Thomas Hanmere* reported the said Address, which he had himself drawn up, and which, with an Amendment, was approv’d, being as follows:

Most Gracious Sovereign,

*The Commons
Address to the
Queen.*

WE Your Majesty’s most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, do joyfully appear before Your Majesty, to return our most humble Thanks for Your most Gracious Speech from the Throne. We bring the Thanks of Your whole People, whom Your Majesty has made happy, by that Confidence You have been pleased to place in their Duty and Affection: And we bring Our own most Solemn Assurances, that We will make all such Returns, as shall convince Your Majesty, that Your Confidence has not been misplaced.

We are satisfied, We lie under all possible Obligations, both from Our Duty to Your Majesty,

jeſty, and the Care We owe to Our Country, effectually and ſpeedily to grant the neceſſary Supplies for a vigorous Proſecution of the War in all its Parts, and eſpecially in Spain: This We ſhall ſtudy to do, in ſuch a manner as may beſt answer the Publick Service, and be moſt eaſy to thoſe We repreſent; And the ſame we ſhall continue to do, till ſuch a Peace may be obtained, as Your Majeſty, in Your Royal Wiſdom, ſhall judge to be Safe and Honourable for Your Subjects, and all Your Allies.

We have no Reaſon to doubt of Your Majeſty's Care in every thing that concerns the Intereſt and Welfare of Your People; but We think Ourſelves obliged, in Juſtice to Our Fellow Subjects, and in order to make them bear, with greater Chearfulneſs, the Burdens We ſhall find neceſſary to lay upon them, moſt humbly to beſeech Your Majeſty, that you will pleaſe to continue Your Powerful Influences with all Your Allies, that they may exert themſelves in the Common Cauſe with Reſolutions equal, and Aids proportionable to Ours.

The Burden of thoſe heavy Debts, which preſſes Your People with ſo ſenſible a Weight, is, in ſome meaſure, alleviated by Your Princely Compaſſion. We ſhall endeavour to trace the Source of this great Evil, and to apply a Remedy ſuitable to it. The Honour and Juſtice of Parliament ſhall, by Us, be inviolably maintained, and all ſuch other Meaſures purſued, by which the Publick Credit may be preſerved and eſtabliſhed.

Your faithful Commons are truly ſenſible of Your Majeſty's Wiſdom and Goodneſs in thoſe Reſolutions which you have declared; and do

most heartily concur in all which You have been pleased to recommend to them.

We return Your Majesty Our most humble Thanks for the firm Assurances You have given both by Your Words, and by Your Actions, of Supporting and Encouraging the Church of England, as by Law established.

As we are True Sons of that Church, We cannot but be tenderly concerned for its Prosperity, and for its Honour, and are by Affection and Principle inclined to secure its Doctrine, Discipline and Worship.

As We are Fellow-Christians and Fellow-Subjects with those Protestant Dissenters, who are so Unhappy to entertain Scruples against Conformity with Our Church, We are desirous, and determined to let them quietly enjoy that Indulgence which the Law hath allowed them.

As We are Britains, it is Our common Interest, and shall be Our joint Endeavour, to preserve that Union between the Parts of Great-Britain, on which the Safety of the Whole depends.

As We are Lovers of Our Excellent Constitution both in Church and State, and Solicitous that Our Posterity may be as Happy in all future Ages, as We hope long to continue under Your Majesty's most Auspicious Reign, We shall always steadily adhere to the Protestant Succession in the House of Hanover, and be most watchful to prevent any Danger which may threaten that Settlement, so necessary for the Preservation of Our Religion, Laws and Liberties.

These are Ends truly worthy Your Majesty's Pursuit; and We do with all Humility, represent to Your Majesty, That the most Effectual Way to give Spirit to Your Friends, and defeat the
the

the Restless Malice of Your Enemies, will be, by Discountenancing all Persons of such Principles, and Avoiding all Measures of such Tendency, as may weaken Your Majesty's Title and Government, the Settlement, of the Crown in the Illustrious House of Hanover, and advance the Hopes of the Pretender; and all other Principles and Measures that have lately threatened Your Royal Crown and Dignity, and which, whenever they prevail, will prove Fatal to Our Whole Constitution, both in Church and State.

On the 2d of December the Commons, in a Body, presented this Address to the Queen, who return'd them the following Answer :

Gentlemen,

I *Am extreamly well pleas'd with your Address; and I fully depend upon the Assurances You give Me, of Your Concurring in all the Particulars I have recommended to You.* *The Queen's Answer.*

You may depend upon my Care, to encourage those whose Principles are agreeable to our Constitution in Church and State.

This Answer was so acceptable to the Commons, that they resolv'd to present to Her Majesty an Address of Thanks thereupon.

Tho' the Address of the Commons was universally approv'd, and abundantly shew'd their good Dispositions, to answer all the Expectations of the Queen and Nation; yet it had little or no Effect in relation to the Publick Funds: Most of the *Whigs*, who are the *Money'd-Men* of this Country,

Whigs and Money'd-Men uneasy.

Country, being still somewhat uneasie, and like to continue so, as long as the Doctrine of *absolute Passive-Obedience*, and the *Hereditary Right*, both which they think inconsistent with the late *Revolution*, and the *Hannover Succession*, seem to be countenanc'd. Not to mention their Apprehensions, that the Duke of *Marlborough* would be either laid aside, or resign his Command.

*Motion about
returning
Thanks to the
D. of M.
dropt.*

This Jealousie was encreas'd upon a Passage that happen'd, on the 28th of *November*, in the House of Peers: Where the Earl of *Scarborough* having made a Motion, *that the Thanks of the House be return'd to the Duke*, some Objections were rais'd against it; and his Grace's Friends being apprehensive, that if the Question were put upon it, the Negative might carry it, said, it would be time enough to speak of that Matter when the Duke was come Home; whereupon the House was adjourn'd. The next * Day, there was a Complaint made by a Noble Peer, against the Lord-Keeper, for taking upon him, to introduce the *Scotch* Lords to the Queen, being himself no Peer by Patent: But the Lord-Keeper excusing his Mistake, if he had committed any, with a great deal of Modesty; and, on the other hand, the late Lord-Chancellor, maintaining that he had Right to act as he had done, no farther Notice was taken of it.

* Nov. 29th.

*Complaint
against the
Lord-Keeper
over-ru'd.*

*Resolutions
of the Com-
mons about
the Supply,
&c.*

On the 1st of *December* the Commons, in a Grand Committee, took the Queen's Speech into Consideration, and resolv'd to *Grant Her Majesty a Supply*: Which Resolution was, the next Day, reported and agreed to by the House. At the same Time the Commons,

Commons resolv'd to present an Address to the Queen, that She would be pleas'd to give Directions to the proper Officers, to lay before the House the Estimates of the Navy, Land-Forces, and Ordnance, and the Accounts of the publick Debts upon those Heads; as also, *a State of the Numbers of effective Men, in Her Majesty's Pay in Spain and Portugal, at the Time of the Battle of Almanza; and a distinct Account of the Numbers of effective Men, in Her Majesty's Pay, in Spain and Portugal, each Year since the Battle of Almanza:* The Desires of which Addresses were readily comply'd with.

And about the Affairs of Spain.

Two Days * after, the Commons, in a Grand Committee, resolv'd, ' That 40000 ⁴⁰⁰⁰⁰ Men be employ'd in the Sea-Service for the Year 1711, including 8000 Marines. 2. That 4 *l.* per Man, per Menssem, be allow'd for Maintaining the said 40000 Men for 13 Months; 3. And that 120000 *l.* be allow'd for the Ordinary of the Navy, for the Year 1711. These Resolutions were reported and agreed to the next † Day; and on the 6th of December it was resolv'd, in a Grand Committee on Ways and Means to raise 4 s. in the Pound by a Land-Tax, &c. upon which a Bill was † order'd to be brought in.

* Dec. 4.
Sea-men and Marines voted.

† Dec. 5.
Land-Tax Bill order'd to be brought in.

† Dec. 7.

About a Fortnight * after, the Commons in a grand Committee upon the Supply, resolv'd, ' That the 40000 Men, which ⁴⁰⁰⁰⁰ were rais'd to act in Conjunction with the *to act on* Forces of her Majesty's Allies, be continued for the Year 1711. 2. And that the Sum of 919092 *l.* 3 s. 6 d. be granted to maintain them: Which Resolutions were also agreed the next † Day.

* Dec. 22.

Land voted for.

On † Dec. 23.

*Bill for the
Quarantain.*

On the 15th. the Commons order'd a *Bill to oblige Ships and Persons coming from Places infected, more effectually to perform their Quarantain*; which with the Land-Tax Bill were prepar'd and pass'd Both Houses before *Christmasts*. The Commons spent most of their intermediate Time on a great many Petitions about *Controverted Elections*; the most remarkable of which was in relation to the Return of *Bewdley* in the County of *Worcester*. Previous to the Hearing of the

*Controverted
Elections.*

*Particularly
of Bewdley.*

† Dec. 13.

Merits of that Election, the Commons † resolv'd to present an Address to the Queen, *That the several Papers relating to the Charter for the said Borough might be laid before the House, and to bespeak the Favour of the Commons for Mr. Winnington*, the following Speech made in the House near two Years before, against the *New-Charter of Bewdley*, was publish'd and dispers'd.

Mr. Speaker,

*Speech against
the new Char-
ter of Bewd-
ley.*

*Father'd on
Sir J--n I--n.*

I Did not intend to have troubled you this Session, and I believe it will be to little Purpose now: For if a Gentleman stands up to complain of Grievances, although this House meets in order to redress them, he is represented as a Person that obstructs Her Majesty's Business; if he finds fault with the Ministry, he is said to reflect upon the Queen; if he speaks against the Continuance of the War, to prevent the Beggary of the Nation, to prevent the Money'd and Military Men becoming Lords of us who have the Lands, then he is to be no Object of Her Majesty's Favour and Encouragement.

This

' This, Sir, is the Pass we are brought to;
 ' and this is the Freedom of Speech you are
 ' pleas'd to ask for at the opening of this
 ' Session, and which of right belongs to
 ' every Member of this House. I remember
 ' the Time, when such Restraints as these,
 ' would not have been suffer'd or endur'd;
 ' but we are under *Arbitrary Ministerial*
 ' *Power*; and if ever there was an instance
 ' of it, it's in this that's now before us: But
 ' how great soever the Discouragements are
 ' to Freedom of Speech, I think my self ob-
 ' lig'd, as an *English* Gentleman, who never
 ' will Comply with an Arbitrary Ministry;
 ' as a Member of this House, who has been
 ' always zealous to support the Constitution
 ' of Parliaments; as a Neighbour to this
 ' Borough in the Case now before us, to
 ' speak my Mind with that Warmth I us'd
 ' to do, when the Liberties of my Country;
 ' or any part of it, seem to be touch'd. For
 ' though the Injury may be felt by one
 ' single Man, or one single Society of Men;
 ' yet the Terror, the Concern, and the Con-
 ' sequence of it, reaches unto all. We have
 ' had a Fact this Day of dangerous Tenden-
 ' cy laid before us, of a New Charter forc'd
 ' upon an Ancient Corporation, at the sin-
 ' gle instance of a Noble Lord, without a
 ' Surrender of the Old, contrary to Law,
 ' to Reason, and the Rights of the Mem-
 ' bers thereof; which they refus'd to accept,
 ' as being inconsistent with their former
 ' Charter of King *James*, I. and, as they con-
 ' ceiv'd, void in it self; since it's impossible
 ' for two Charters, any more than two
 ' Grants, or two Leases, to have a being at
 ' the

' the same time. Ever since the Revolution,
 ' every thing has been transacted in this
 ' Corporation, pursuant to the Charter of
 ' *James I.* the Right of the Bailiff and Bur-
 ' gesses, affirm'd by Judgment in the *Queen's*
 ' *Bench*, until this new Corporation was erect-
 ' ed by this unprejudiced Charter, which the
 ' Old was so far from consenting should pass,
 ' that they oppos'd, it by entring Caveats in
 ' all Offices, and by shewing that it was
 ' contrary to Her Majesty's Intention, ex-
 ' press'd in the Warrant.

' Thus, Mr. Speaker, have you seen the
 ' Prerogative enlarg'd and extended farther,
 ' I will be bold to say, than it was in the
 ' unhappy Reign before the Revolution.
 ' Every Gentleman remembers how highly
 ' things of this Nature were resented in K.
 ' *James's* time, when Court Arts were us'd to
 ' wheedle and terrifie Burroughs into a Sur-
 ' render of their Charters, and when they
 ' found that Method would not do, they en-
 ' deavour'd to take them away under Colour
 ' of Legal Process, by bringing *Quo War-*
 ' *ranto's* against them: This was then thought
 ' dangerous to the Constitution; and very
 ' well it might, for the People of *England*
 ' could expect no other Fruit from such a
 ' Proceeding, but that this House will be
 ' fill'd with Men of the Army, with Men
 ' of broken and desperate Fortunes, with
 ' Pensioners, with Vassals of the Court,
 ' with Slaves of the Ministry, and with all
 ' those Servile sort of Gentlemen, that can
 ' give with one Hand to receive with the
 ' other, and thereby betray those they re-
 ' present to Arbitrary Power: But this In-
 ' stance

stance now before us, is more new and dangerous, then taking away Charters by Surrender or *Quo Warranto's*: Those Methods made some Noise, alarm'd the free People of *England*, and you see what came of it; But this is a quicker, a more silent Method of doing it, which, like white Powder, destroys the Liberty of the People, and subverts the Constitution of this House without Noise or Notice. I beg, Gentlemen, you would consider all the Circumstances with which this Charter was attended, and I am sure, you can't reflect upon 'em without Grief. First, as to the time, You have heard, Sir, how the Great Seal of *England* was affix'd to this Charter, upon the 22d of *April*, 1708, the very same Day there was an order made in Council to issue out Writs for calling this Parliament; in this critical Juncture, was this Corporation erected, I will not scruple saying, to serve the Arbitrary Designs of those who are afraid of a free Election, who are afraid of a free and uninfluenc'd Parliament: Such a Parliament would scorn to flatter Great Men, would enquire into Miscarriages, and punish such as were faulty, would call those Ministers to Account who should prevail with the Queen to turn Men of Ability and Consideration out of Place and Employment, for acting upon Principles of Honour and Conscience, and doing their Duty in this House. Another evil Consequence with which this Charter is attended, is, That so many new Electors, and a new returning Officer are created by it to the Infringement of the Liberty of the

‘ Subject, and making all Elections, in a
 ‘ manner, depend upon the Will of the
 ‘ Prince. I hope, Gentlemen, you will se-
 ‘ riously consider this matter, that you will
 ‘ lay aside all Thoughts of Party in this
 ‘ Cause; for if it be in the Power of the
 ‘ Crown to dissolve old Corporations and
 ‘ erect new, in so exorbitant a manner, we
 ‘ may bid Adieu to Liberty and Property,
 ‘ and to all that has cost us so much Blood
 ‘ and Treasure to maintain and defend;
 ‘ there will be no difference then between a
 ‘ Parliament of *Great Britain*, and a Par-
 ‘ liament of *Paris*.

‘ I hope, once more, Gentlemen, you will
 ‘ seriously consider how much the Honour
 ‘ and Justice of this House is concern’d in
 ‘ the Determination of the Case now before
 ‘ you: The Eyes of the People have been for
 ‘ some time open’d; they will observe, they
 ‘ will judge of our *Votings* in this Cause, and
 ‘ do expect from us, as we have put a Stop to
 ‘ unjust and exorbitant Power Abroad, that we
 ‘ should neither suffer nor endure it at Home.

On the 18th of *December* the Commons
 order’d the Clerk of the Crown to attend
 the next Morning with the last Return for
 the Borough of *Bewdley*, by which *Anthony*
Lechmere, Esq; was return’d, and also with
 the Returns of Mr. *Herbert*, now Lord *Her-*
bert, and Mr. *Cornwall*, to serve for the said
 Borough; and having, the next † Day, ful-
 ly heard the Merits of the Election for the
 said Borough, resolv’d, ‘ 1. That *Salway*
 ‘ *Winnington*, Esq; was duly elected; 2.
 ‘ That the Charter dated the 20th of *April*,
 ‘ 1708. attempted to be impos’d upon the
 Borough

† Dec. 19.

' Borough of *Bewdley*, against the Consent of *The New*
 ' the ancient Corporation, was voted ille- *Charter of*
 ' gal, and destructive of the Constitution of *Bewdley vo-*
 ' Parliament. 3. And that an Address be *ted void and*
 ' presented to the Queen, laying before Her *illegal.*
 ' Majesty the Resolution of the House, and
 ' desiring, that She would give Directions
 ' to Her Attorney-General to take the pro-
 ' per Methods for Repealing the said Char-
 ' ter, and for quieting the said Borough in
 ' the Enjoyment of their Rights and Privi-
 ' ledges: The Queen readily comply'd with
 the Desire of this Address, and on the 23^d *Two Acts pass*
 of *December* gave the Royal Assent to the *Dec. 23.*
 Act for the *Land-Tax*, and to another *to ob-*
lige Ships, &c. to perform the Quarantain:
 After which, both Houses adjourn'd them-
 selves to the 2^d Instant.

It is observable, that the same Day the
 Queen pass'd the *Land-Tax* Bill, about
 Two Hundred Thousand Pounds were Sub-
 scrib'd upon the Clause of *Loan* inserted in
 the said Act; besides about 600000 *l.* more
 which had already been lent to the Go-
 vernment by private Persons upon that Se-
 curity. This rais'd a reasonable Expecta-
 tion, that a great deal more would be Sub-
 scribed the following Days; the rather be-
 cause besides the *6. per Cent per Annum*, In-
 terest, given by the Parliament, the Len-
 ders had the Advantage of making *3. per*
Cent more, by Paying in their Subscriptions
 in *Exchequer* Bills; which were taken at *Par*,
 altho', in the ordinary Payments, they were
 at *3. per Cent* Discount! But whether those
 who were able to lend, hoped to make a
 greater Advantage of their Money, by the
 Subsequent

Subscriptions
on the Loan
of the Land-
Tax fall short
of Expecta-
tion.

Subsequent Funds; or were shy to part with it, for the Reasons hinted at before, I don't hear that above 50000 l. more has yet been Subscribed. I hope, however, to give you a better Account of this Matter in my next.

† Nov. 25.
*The Convoca-
tion meets.*

The same † Day the Parliament began to sit, the Convocation of the Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury* met also at the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul*, where after a *Latin* Sermon, preach'd by Dr. *Kenmet*, Dean of *Peterborough*, the Lower House proceeded to the Choice of a Prolocutor. That Part of the Clergy who call themselves *Moderate*, supported by the Interest of the Archbishop, and some of his Suffragans, who Voted against Dr. *Sacheverell*, would have advanc'd Dr. *Kenmet* to that Post; but Dr. *Atterbury*, Dean of *Carlisle*, being set up by those who profess a warmer Zeal for the Church, carry'd it by a great Majority.

Dr. Atterbu-
ry chosen
Prolocutor.

The Convocation being met again on the 6th of *December*, the Lower House presented their Prolocutor to the Archbishop; on which Occasion Dr. *Smalldridge*, and Dr. *Atterbury* himself, made each an eloquent Speech in *Latin*; which the Metropolitan answer'd in the same Language; and then adjourn'd them to that Day *Sevensnight*. In the mean Time, it being apprehended that the old Dispute between the Archbishop and the Lower House (of which I shall another Time give you a full Account) might now be unhappily reviv'd, one of the First Men in the Ministry us'd his Endeavours to settle a good Correspondence between them; for which purpose, he invited Dr. *Atterbury* to dine

Mr. H——
endeavours to
settle a good
Correspon-
dence between
the Archbi-
shop and the
Prolocutor.

dine with him, on *Sunday* the 10th of *December*; and two Days after, the Queen wrote the following Letter to the Archbishop.

ANNE R.

‘ **M**ost Reverend Father in God. Our *The Queen's*
 ‘ Right Trusty and Right Entirely *Letter to the*
 ‘ beloved Counsellor, We greet you well. *Archbishop.*
 ‘ Being, by God’s Ordinance, according to
 ‘ Our just Title, Defender of the Faith, and
 ‘ Supreme Governour of the Church within
 ‘ this Our Realm; We think Ourselves obli-
 ‘ ged to take all Occasions of manifesting
 ‘ Our most tender Concern for the Honour
 ‘ and Prosperity of the Church of *England*,
 ‘ and for the Preservation of the just Rights
 ‘ of all its Members.

‘ We have therefore, by Our Royal Writ,
 ‘ summoned this present Convocation, toge-
 ‘ ther with the Parliament, as in all Times
 ‘ hath been accustomed, that the Clergy
 ‘ might be employed in Business suitable to
 ‘ their Sacred Function; such as might tend
 ‘ to the Advancement of Religion and Ver-
 ‘ tue, and redound to God’s Blessing, and
 ‘ the Publick Benefit.

‘ It is with great Grief of Heart, We ob-
 ‘ serve the scandalous Attempts, which of
 ‘ of late Years have been made, to infect
 ‘ the Minds of Our good Subjects, by loose
 ‘ and prophane Principles, openly scattered
 ‘ and propagated among them.

‘ We think the Consultations of the Cler-
 ‘ gy particularly requisite to repress these
 ‘ daring Attempts, and to prevent the like
 ‘ for the future.

‘ The

‘ The just Abhorrence that Our Subjects;
 ‘ from all Parts of the Kingdom, have ex-
 ‘ press’d of such wicked Principles, and
 ‘ their Abettors, give Us good ground to
 ‘ hope, that the Endeavours of the Clergy,
 ‘ in this respect, will not be unsuccessful.

‘ For Our Part, We are ready to give
 ‘ them all fitting Encouragement to proceed
 ‘ in the Dispatch of such Business as proper-
 ‘ ly belongs to them, and to grant them
 ‘ such Powers as shall be thought requisite
 ‘ for carrying on so good and desirable a
 ‘ Work. In confidence that Our Royal In-
 ‘ tentions, in that behalf, will not be fru-
 ‘ strated, nor the Ends of such Assemblies
 ‘ defeated, by any unseasonable Disputes
 ‘ between the Two Houses of Convocation,
 ‘ about unnecessary Forms and Methods of
 ‘ Proceeding; We earnestly recommend,
 ‘ that such Disputes may cease: And, We
 ‘ are determin’d to do all that in Us lies, to
 ‘ compose and extinguish them. All which,
 ‘ We require you to communicate to the
 ‘ Bishops and Clergy of your Province in
 ‘ Convocation assembled; and so We bid
 ‘ you very heartily Farewel.

‘ *Given at Our Court at St. James’s, the*
 ‘ *Twelfth Day of December, 1710, in*
 ‘ *the Ninth Year of Our Reign.*

‘ By Her Majesty’s Command,
 ‘ Superscribed, DARTMOUTH.
 ‘ To the Most Reverend Father in God, Our
 ‘ Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved
 ‘ Counsellor, Thomas, Lord Archbishop
 ‘ of Canterbury, Primate of all Eng-
 ‘ land, and Metropolitan, and President
 ‘ of the Convocation of the Province of
 ‘ Canterbury. The

The Convocation being met again on the 13th of *December*, the Bishops propos'd to the Inferior Clergy the following Address, in order to be presented to the Queen, entitl'd, *The humble Address of the Archbishop and Bishops [and the rest of the Clergy] of the Province of Canterbury in Convocation assembled.*

‘ 1. **W**E Your Majesty’s most faithful *The Bishops*
 ‘ and dutiful Subjects, the Arch- *Address propos’d to the*
 ‘ bishop and Bishops [and Clergy] of the *Inferior*
 ‘ Province of *Canterbury* in CONVOCA- *Clergy.*
 ‘ TION assembled, do humbly present
 ‘ ourselves before Your Majesty, to express
 ‘ the grateful Sense we have of the many
 ‘ Blessings we enjoy under Your most au-
 ‘ spicious Reign; and to congratulate Your
 ‘ Majesty upon the many and great Advan-
 ‘ tages it hath pleas’d God to give You and
 ‘ Your Allies, particularly in this last
 ‘ Year, against the common Enemy of our
 ‘ Religion and Liberties.

‘ 2. We should have esteem’d it a mighty
 ‘ Addition to these Blessings, if after such
 ‘ successful Progresses in War we could have
 ‘ congratulated Your Majesty upon a secure
 ‘ and glorious Peace. But even the Con-
 ‘ tinuance of the War gives us a more live-
 ‘ ly Sense of the terrible Dangers we were
 ‘ in, and of the great Deliverance that we
 ‘ owe, under God, to Your Majesty’s wise
 ‘ and happy Administration. For if after
 ‘ so many Battles won, so many Towns
 ‘ taken, so many whole Countries gain’d,
 ‘ the Enemy is not yet brought to comply
 ‘ with

‘ with safe and equal Conditions of Peace ;
 ‘ in how deplorable a State must we have
 ‘ been, had so exorbitant a Power been ei-
 ‘ ther left without Opposition, or been un-
 ‘ successfully oppos’d.

‘ 3. We of the Clergy think ourselves
 ‘ bound in a particular Manner to return
 ‘ our most humble Thanks to Your Majesty,
 ‘ for Your constant Zeal and Affection for the
 ‘ Church of *England*, of which, under Christ,
 ‘ You are supreme Governour ; and for the
 ‘ frequent Declarations of Your fix’d Reso-
 ‘ lution to secure and maintain the Prote-
 ‘ stant Succession in the House of *Hanover*,
 ‘ with which we always have believ’d the
 ‘ Safety of Your Majesty, of the Church of
 ‘ *England*, and of the whole Protestant
 ‘ Interest, to be inseparably united.

‘ 4. Your Majesty’s most gracious Letter
 ‘ to the Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, our
 ‘ President, has been by him communicated
 ‘ to us, for which we return our most hum-
 ‘ ble and dutiful Thanks : And we humbly
 ‘ beg Leave to assure Your Majesty, that
 ‘ we shall be ready to pay, not only all the
 ‘ Duty we owe to your Majesty as our *law-
 ‘ ful and rightful Sovereign*, but all the Grati-
 ‘ tude that is due to so great a Benefactor :
 ‘ That through the Divine Assistance we
 ‘ shall now and at all Times endeavour by
 ‘ our Doctrine, our Lives, and our Labours,
 ‘ to serve and adorn that Church which
 ‘ Your Majesty hath so firmly resolved to
 ‘ support and encourage : That we shall
 ‘ ever be watchful against the Growth of
 ‘ *Atheism*

' Atheism and Immorality, of Herefy;
 ' Schism and Superstition: That we shall
 ' faithfully instruct the People committed
 ' to our Charge to be dutiful and obedient
 ' to Your Majesty for Conscience Sake:
 ' And shall also study, as becomes the Mi-
 ' nisters of the Gospel, to promote Piety,
 ' Peace and Quietness among all Your Sub-
 ' jects.

' 5. May it please God to pour down up-
 ' on Your Majesty all Blessings both Spiri-
 ' tual and Temporal: May He direct all
 ' Your Counsels for the Good of these King-
 ' doms, and prosper Your Affairs both at
 ' Home and Abroad for the Common Be-
 ' nefit of us and all *Europe*: May You long
 ' live to see Your People in an honourable
 ' and lasting Peace; and may All in their
 ' several Stations make such Returns of
 ' Duty to Your Majesty, as may render
 ' Your Reign easy and happy, and enable
 ' You to derive the Blessings thereof to ma-
 ' ny Generations.

The Lower Clergy seem'd ready to agree to
 the main Points of the three first Paragraphs,
 but desir'd to have some Expressions in the
 Fourth enlarg'd: Upon which a Debate ari-
 sing, the Metropolitan communicated to
 them the Letter from the Queen beforemen-
 tion'd; and then adjourn'd them for two
 Days only. Being met again accordingly
 on the 15th of *December*, the Consideration
 of the Address was resumed; and the In-
 ferior Clergy insisting on the Enlar-
 ging of the fourth Paragraph, and upon

*Debates
about it.*

Answering the several Heads of the Queen's Letter (which Method the Commons had follow'd with relation to Her Majesty's Speech) the Bishops refus'd to comply with their Desires. Whereupon, to prevent *Alterations*, that might give *Offence* to the Laity, the Archbishop thought fit to adjourn the Convocation to the 17th of the next Month; not without encreasing the Disgusts of many: Of which Number would have been Dr. *Aldrich*, Dean of *Christ's Church* in *Oxford*, but that he died just the Night before. He was a Learned and Pious Divine; a warm Zealot for the Church Interest; a stout Champion for the Prerogatives of the Crown; and, of late Years, had made himself famous, for Contriving the Hieroglyphical Figures of the *Oxford Almanacks*; in some of which many fancy'd to see strange *Allusions*, particularly in favour of the *Pretender*.

The Convocation adjourn'd to the 17th of January.

Dr. Aldrich Dean of Christ's Church at Oxon, dies Dec. 14th.

The E. of Peterborow appointed to go to Vienna Dec. 4.

About the Beginning of *December* the Queen appointed the Earl of *Peterborow* to go to *Vienna*, to concert Measures with the Imperial Court for the vigorous Prosecution of the War, particularly in *Spain*, which at this Juncture seem'd to be the Favourite Project: Tho' not generally approved. For many observ'd, That this was the very Thing the Most Christian King had been aiming at in the late Negotiations, viz. To make a separate Peace, exclusive from *Spain*, in order to carry thither the Stress of the War; where, whatever Engagement he enter'd into, he would underhand assist his Grandson; who having be-

New Scheme of carrying the Stress of the War into Spain not generally approved.

sides

sides the Affections of the People, might prosecute the War with infinite Advantage over the Allies; whereby his most Christian Majesty would ease himself of the War in *Flanders*, which gall'd him most, and threaten'd the very Heart of his Dominions; the Penetrating into which was the most probable Way of bringing him to Terms of a just, honourable, and lasting Peace.

At the same Time the Earl *Rivers* was appointed Her Majesty's Minister and Plenipotentiary to the Court of *Hanover*, from whence he was lately return'd; and Captain *Delaval*, who had already been named Ambassador Extraordinary to *Portugal*, was also appointed Ambassador Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of *Morocco*; with Instructions to treat for Horses and Provisions, for the Confederate Armies in *Spain*.

The E. Rivers appointed Minister Plenip. to Hanover, Dec. 14.

Capt. Delaval Plenipotent. to the Emperor of Morocco.

About this Time, likewise, *Charles Craven*, Esq; Brother to the Lord *Craven*, was appointed Governour of *Carolina*, in the room of Major *Tynne*, lately Deceas'd.

And Mr. Craven Governor of Carolina.

It was then strongly reported that Mr. Secretary St. *John* would go Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the *Hague*, in the room of the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, and that Sir *Thomas Hanmere* was to succeed him in the Secretary's Office; that the Earl of *Islay*, Brother to the Duke of *Argile*, a young Nobleman of great Learning and bright Parts, or the Earl of *Marr* would succeed the Duke of *Queensberry* in the other Office; and that the Duke of *Argile* was to command

Reports of several Changes

Reflections
made on
General
Stanhope.

command in Spain in the Room of General Stanhope, whose Conduct many took the Freedom to censure, upon the News that King Charles had abandon'd Castile; Upon a Supposal, grounded on the Veracity of the *Paris Gazetteer*, that after the Battle of *Saragossa*, General Stanhope had given the Counsel, and press'd his Catholic Majesty to march to *Madrid*, contrary to the Advice of Count *Staremburg*, and General *Belcastel*, who were for Marching to *Pampeluna*: But whatever was then design'd, none of those Changes are yet declar'd.

* Dec. 12th.
Mr. Hill nam-
ed Envoy
Extr. &
Plenip. to
Holland and
Flanders.

About the Middle of *December* it was made publick, That the Queen had * named *Richard Hill*, Esq; to be Her Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States General of the United Provinces, and to the Council of State appointed for the Government of the *Spanish Low-Countries*, (which Employment he formerly discharg'd with great Reputation) in the Room of Lieutenant General *Cadogan*, whom Her Majesty had thought fit to recall from that Employment. The Military Men were not so surpriz'd at this Change, as when they heard that the Commissions of Lieutenant General *Meredith*, Major General *Makartney*, and Brigadier *Honywood* were superseded. An Information, it seems, (by what Means procured is yet a Secret) was laid before the Queen, That those three Gentlemen had, in their Cups, drunk *Damnation and Confusion to the New-Ministry, and to those who had any Hand in turning out the Old:* Which,

The Commis-
sions of three
Generals su-
perseded, Dec.
10th.

Their supp-
sed Crimes.

Which, implying a very heinous Reflection, if not, as some endeavour'd to strain it, an Imprecation on the Queen's self: Mr. *Granville*, Secretary at War, was directed to signify to them, ' That the Queen had no further Occasion for their Service, but ' that out of Her gracious Bounty, She was ' pleas'd to allow 'em to sell their respective ' Regiments. Brigadier *Honywood* being then in *London*, Her Majesty's Pleasure was signify'd to him here; and the Order for suspending the other two Generals was sent to the Duke of *Marlborough*, then at the *Hague*, who transmitted it to them at the *Brill*, where they were ready to embark for *England*. Some Persons, who, about this Time came over from *Flanders*, extenuated the Crime of those three unfortunate Gentlemen, Averring, That they only drank a *Health to the Duke of Marlborough, and Confusion to all his Enemies*: Which is usual in all Armies, out of Respect to the Commander in chief. But whether this Excuse was well grounded or not, it was thought necessary to make an Example, in order to keep within due Bounds the Generals and other Officers of the Army, some of whom, 'twas said, had been so unwary as to drop doubtful Expressions of *Standing by their General*: Which might administer the greater Cause of Suspicion, at this Juncture, because the Design of making a *General for Life* was laid to the Charge of the *Old Ministry*, in a * Pamphlet said to be Countenanc'd by some Great Men. Not many Days after the Earl of *Hertfort*, Son to the Duke of *Somerset*, was made Governour

*Extenuated
by some.*

*Call'd*Faults
on Both
Sides.
The E. of
Hertfort Go-
vernour of
Tinmouth
Fort.*

nour of *Tinmouth* Fort, in the Room of General *Meredith*.

D. of Beaufort & D. Hamilton Sworn Privy-Council, Dec. 13. On the 13th of *December*, *Henry* Duke of *Beaufort*; (who, about Three Months before, was appointed Lord Lieutenant of *Hampshire*, and Warden of *New-Forest*;) and *James* Duke of *Hamilton*, were Sworn of Her Majesty's Privy-Council; and the latter took, at the same Time, the Oaths appointed to be taken instead of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, his Grace being Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of *Lancaster*.

Sir James Wisheart, and Mr. Clarke made Commissioners of the Admiralty. About this Time *Sir James Wisheart*, and *George Clarke*, Esq; were made Commissioners of the Admiralty; in the room of *Mr. Methuen*, and *Mr. Dodington*. It is remarkable, that *Mr. Clarke* had formerly been turn'd out of his Place of one of the Prince of *Denmark's* Council, as High Admiral, for not Voting in the House of Commons as directed by a Great Man; so that his Preferment was now thought a Piece of Justice done him. About this Time also *Charles*

Whitworth Esq; who was Envoy to the Czar of *Muscovy*, was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to the same Court; and *Mr. John Loggan*, Her Majesty's Consul at *Ostend* and *Bruges*. The Queen was also pleas'd,

The Earl of Abingdon Justice in Eyre of the S. S. of Trent, and his Countess Lady of the Bed-chamber. about the middle of *December*, to appoint the Earl of *Abingdon* Lord Chief Justice and Justice in Eyre of all Her Majesty's Forests, Chaces, Parks, &c. on the Southside of *Trent*, in the Room of the Earl of *Wharton*, and to make the Countess of *Abingdon*, one of the Ladies of the Bed-Chamber. Not many

many Days after, Dec. 26. Her Majesty conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood upon *Constantine Phipps, Esq;* one of *Dr. Sacheverell's* Council, in his late Trial, and appointed him Lord-Chancellor of Ireland; and *William Jefferies, Esq;* was named Her Majesty's Resident at the Court of *Sweden*.

Mr. Phipps
Knighted and
made Chan-
cellor of Ire-
land, Dec 26.
Mr. Jefferies
Resident in
Sweden.

On the 20th of December, *Don Venturo Zary*, Ambassador Extraordinary from the Emperor of Morocco, was conducted by Sir *Clement Cottrel*, Master of the Ceremonies, in Her Majesty's Body-Coach, to a private Audience at *St. James's*, where being introduc'd into the Queen's Presence by the Lord *Dartmouth*, He thus deliver'd himself.

The Morocco
Ambassador.

‘ Most Puissant, most Victorious, and most
‘ Gracious Queen.

‘ THE Emperor my Master, *Muly Hamet Ismael*, King of *Fex* and *Morocco*,
‘ who has Kings for his Slaves, and Sovereign Princes for his Tributaries, has sent me to cultivate that Friendship with your Majesty which has been offer'd on the Part of *Great Britain* by your Chieftain and Ambassador *Mr. Delaval*, and to congratulate You upon the many important Victories and Conquests that Your Majesty's Arms have gain'd over the Two Great Followers of the Christian *Messias*, the Kings of *France* and *Spain*.

His Speech to
the Queen.

‘ It is with Pleasure He hears what Fame
‘ speaks of your wonderful Atchievements,

K

‘ and

‘ and He has made Choice of me, that fit
 ‘ on the Third Step of his Footstool, to con-
 ‘ cert such Measures with Your Majesty, as
 ‘ may be conducive to the farther Progress
 ‘ of your Arms on the Coasts of *Spain* and
 ‘ *Barbary*.

‘ ’Tis for this End my Great Master,
 ‘ who is Lord over infinite Countries, and
 ‘ whose Power has no Limits, makes an
 ‘ Offer to Your Majesty, of what Assistance
 ‘ may be thought necessary for the Main-
 ‘ tenance of Your Forces by Sea and Land,
 ‘ and has to request on his Part, that Your
 ‘ Majesty will enable Him by means of
 ‘ Your invincible Shipping, to reduce the
 ‘ Fortress of *Ceuta*, and other Towns in
 ‘ *Barbary*, to his Majesty’s Obedience

‘ In Consideration of this, my Master’s
 ‘ Goodness prevails upon him to release such
 ‘ of Your Majesty’s Subjects as are in his
 ‘ Possession, without *Fee* or *Ransom*, and
 ‘ is willing that such as are in his Subjects
 ‘ Hands should be set at Liberty, upon such
 ‘ Terms of Agreement as shall be concerted
 ‘ between Me and Your Ministry.

‘ In the mean time, most Excellent Ma-
 ‘ jesty, my Credentials will give you to
 ‘ understand with what Power the most
 ‘ Exalted *Muly Hamet Ismael* my Master, has
 ‘ invested me, and I shall make it my Busi-
 ‘ ness to let Your Majesty see by the Obe-
 ‘ dience I pay to his Orders, how wil-
 ‘ ling and ready I shall be to enter upon
 ‘ such a Treaty as may increase the Gran-
 ‘ deur,

‘ deur, Power, and Authority of both Em-
 ‘ pires, not without Hopes that my Per-
 ‘ son and Message will be acceptable to a
 ‘ Court that shines with the brightest Reful-
 ‘ gences of all Glories, that can enlighten
 ‘ any Kingdom or Country that is not un-
 ‘ der the immediate Influence of our Great
 ‘ Prophet.

This Speech, which favours more of the
 Politeness of an *European* than an *African*
 Court, was very graciously receiv’d; and
 his Excellency, after having made his Ma-
 ster’s Presents to Her Majesty, consisting
 of Two Lions, Tigers Skins, Gold Dust,
 and Jewels, was conducted back to his
 House in the same Order he came.

The next * Day, the *Quakers* presented * Dec. 21.
 an Address to the Queen: Which being re-
 markable for its Stile, I shall set it down
 here at large, being as follows :

To ANNE *Queen of Great Britain, &c.*

The humble and thankful Address of the
 Queen’s Protestant Subjects the People
 call’d *Quakers*, in and about the City of
London, on behalf of themselves and the
 rest of their Perswasion.

WHEN we consider the Queen’s Roy- *The Quakers*
 al Regard to protect our Religious Address to the
 liberty, and Her fresh Assurance from the Queen.
 throne, of Her Christian Resolution to main-
 in the Indulgence by Law Allowed to scrupu-
 lus Consciences; and Her tender Care that the

same may be transmitted to Posterity in the Protestant Succession of the House of Hanover; We find our selves concerned gratefully to acknowledge Her Goodness therein; and the ready Concurrence of Her great Council therewith.

Taking this Occasion to assure the Queen of our Duty and Affection, and peaceable Behaviour under Her Government, as is our Principle, and hath always been our Practice.

And we heartily desire our Fellow Subjects may lay aside all Animosities, and, in a Spirit of Love and Meekness, endeavour to out-do each other in Virtue and universal Charity.

May it graciously please Almighty God to defend and bless thee (O Queen) and guide thee by his Council in a long and prosperous Reign here, and afterwards receive thee to Glory, is the hearty Prayer of thy faithful Subjects.

Signed in Behalf, and by Appointment of a Meeting of the said People in London, the 19th Day of the tenth Month, 1710.

Her MAJESTY's Answer was,

The Queen's Answer. **I** Thank you for your Address, and you may all ways depend on my Protection.

Three Knights of the Garter install'd, Dec. 22. On the 22d, the Elector Prince of Hanover, Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Devonshire, and the Duke of Argile, were, with the usual Solemnity, install'd Knights of the most Noble Order of the Garter, the Lord Halifax standing Proxy for the first.

On *Christmas-Day* the Queen went out of Mourning, which She had worn above 2 Years for the Loss of Her entirely beloved Royal Consort, the late Prince *George of Denmark*; and the Court was extream Magnificent. But the wonted Rejoycings of these Holy-Days were much appal'd, by the ill News that came in the Day † before from Spain, by the Way of *Paris* and *Holland*: Which seem'd to confirm the Opinion of those who were for carrying on the War with all Vigour in *Flanders*, and standing on the Defensive in *Spain*.

The Court goes out of Mourning,
Dec. 25.

† Dec. 24.
Ill News from Spain.

On *Christmas-Day*, died *John Tredenham*, Mr. Tredenham Esq; Member of Parliament for *St. Mawes*, one of the Leading-Men of the Church-Party: And who towards the End of King *William's* Reign, having been found with some other Members of Parliament, at a Tavern with *Monfieur Pouffen*, the *French* Agent, was thereupon branded with the Name of *Pouffineers*.

Mr. Tredenham dies,
Dec. 25.

On the 23d of *December*, the Duke of *Marlborough* embark'd in *Holland* for *England*; arriv'd at *Solebay* the 26th, at Five in the Evening; lay the next Night at *Chelmsford*; and the 28th, between Seven and Eight a Clock at Night, arriv'd at his Lodgings in *St. James's*. The Particulars of his Reception not being yet perfectly known tho' very material, at this critical Juncture, I must refer 'em to my next; and conclude this long Letter with acquainting you that General *Meredith* had

The D. of Marlborough arrives in London,
Dec. 28.

*Mr. Darcy
made Gentle-
man of the
Horse to the
Queen.*

a farther Mortification put upon him; his Place of Gentleman of the Horse to the Queen, being, about this time, given to *Coniers Darcy, Esq;* Brother to the Earl of *Holdernefs.* I am, &c.

P. S. Upon the Closing up of my Letter, I was told that *Mr. Hill* has excus'd himself from going over as Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary: But I cannot affirm it for Truth.

F I N I S